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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,279—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1901.

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SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
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M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	29th "
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	13th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7105	C. F. Preston	27th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon.....	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh.....	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt.....	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon.....	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler.....	31st "

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The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May 1901.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
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FRANZ FERDINAND.	A. Martinolich.	6,043	25th June, 1901

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S.S. SINGAPORE	3,800	A. Dodero ...	15th July, 1901
" Dco. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa ...	15th Aug., 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets		
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	..	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

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For freight and passage apply to

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S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st June, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 20th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

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S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 5th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th June, 1901.

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ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
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Imperial	"	4	0	Extra No. 2	"	1	12
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CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT, Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BLUTHNER PIANO FOR SALE.—The property of W. Shilstone, Esq., Bluthner Upright Overstrung Grand Original, Cost Rs. 1,000. Offer invited. On view MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35. Thin Texture, Serge Suits, Rs. 35, New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.—AERATED LIMETTA JUICE (Rs. 1-9 doz.) Iced and placed in one of our Peg coolers Rs. 3, each, will keep cold all night.—KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

STABLING WANTED—4 or 5 loose Boxes, clean and airy, in vicinity of Fort. P. F. Fischer, Esplanade Hotel.

WANTED, a good MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, one having practical experience in General Engineering work preferred. Apply to ALCOCK, ASHDOWN and Co., Ld., Mazagon.

MONEY ADVANCED up to Rs. 10,00,000, Native States accommodated.—E. SEYMOUR LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of the ADMIRALTY HOUSE, at Middle Colaba. BOMANJI E. MORRIS, 18, Chunam Kiln Road, Grant Road.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO-PLATING, GILDING and BRONZING. Our specialities since 1832. Small or large orders receive equal careful attention, the best workmanship at lowest charges.—C. JOST and Co., Electro-platers to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

NEW STOCK of Fancy Flower Tubes, from Ans. 2½, also Flower Ba skets, Vases and Flower Pots in endless variety at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Tempies, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c., &c., too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 28 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

EUROPEAN WISHES to CORRESPOND with a young Lady, age 25 to 30, with a view to Matrimony. Address "No. 5," care of this paper.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily, Have them nickel-plated by
THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—ROOMS are VACANT in the LANOWLI HOTEL. Apply F. M. Dotivala, Lanowli.

FOR SALE.—Those who can afford the best should buy the best FOUNTAIN PENS. The only best. No others are as good. Simple in construction. No shaking. Perfect in operation. Always ready. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, 18, Bank Street, Bombay.

ROY & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay, Homœopathic medicines, Rev. Muller's Soleribelotti Specifics, and Dr. Schussler's Tissue Remedies.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited. Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-4-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MEHRWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a meat imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

A RIGHT HIT AFTER ALL—Our Cossi Silk is just the thing that will suit you for your summer wear, because it is cool, smooth, washing and durable. A piece 7 yards by 51 inches for Rs. 16, cash or V.-P. P. Write for samples to A. CROWN & Co., 12, Armstrong Road, Benares.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EK-DAM'S RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 second-hand strong shigram in good order,
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 bay arab quiet in harness,
1 chestnut pony quiet in harness and saddle.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Kemp and Co., the surplus furniture of the Elphinstone Club, consisting of rich carved teak and blackwood drawing-room sofas, chairs, hall cabinets, glass door almyras, brass and iron bedsteads, rich oil paintings and oleographs, Brussels carpets, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated ware, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE PARCELS &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.
In accordance with Sections 55, and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, &c., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 19th June, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF CYCLES, SEWING MACHINES, SADDLES, AND SUNDRIES.
On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Rustomjee Ardeshir and Co.—
S & Co. B. 4.—1 case, containing 2 gentlemen's and 1 ladies, cycles.
J. W. 10-14.—2 cases sewing machines.
1-9-1 " " "
E.S.C 1-9-1 " " "
1271 E.S.C. 1443-1465-1—1 case saddles and sundries.
BONA FIDE SALE.
SALE OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS AND BOOKS.
On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a collection of engineering instruments and books, consisting of theodolite, level, clinometer level, brass cross staff with compass, boxes of drawing instruments, sextant, measuring chain, steel tape, parallel ruler, circular divided brass scale, 48 volumes Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and other engineering books, etc., the property of the late H. McF. MITCHELL, Esq., Resident Engineer G. I. P. Railway.
The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL OLD RICH SATSUMA CURIOSITIES NEARLY A CENTURY OLD, RICH ENGRAVINGS, BOOKS, WIMBRIDGE'S FURNITURE, ETC.,
On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Custom House Road opposite the Town Custom House, Fort, a large collection of real China curiosities nearly a century old, such as Satsuma flower vases, powder boxes, jars, card and wall plates of different sizes, real old blue China flower jars, real copper enamelled vases, real marble large figures, real art pictures, engravings, chromos, water colours, oil pantings, a large collection of valuable reading books and novels, few pieces of Wimbridge's furniture such as wall-mirror large brackets, corner cabinets, marble top round tables, bookstand, old guns, swords, revolver etc., the property of J. CAMPBELL, Esquire, Architect.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD, AND IN BENHAM HALL LANE, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.
On WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the concerned in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties viz :—
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,126 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 116, new No 2,388, old Survey No.——and new Survey No. 3,173 together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 171, Street No. 281, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the east by Chumey Road, on the south by the property of Mahomedaly bin Moosmeya Sahib Coor, and on the west by the cart of Balkrisha Arjoon, and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of the late Manockji Merwanji Sett deceased, and are now vacant.
Secondly.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, new No. 2457; old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 7854, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 332, Street No. 1, and which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Gungaram Devjee, on the east by the said Benham Lane, on the south by the property of Nera Naikin, and on the west by Bhat Lane, and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said firstly described hereditaments.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On a date to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the compound of St. Georges' Hospital, Fort, the handsome French polished black wood and teakwood household furniture crockery an glassware, Kbonized grand upright piano by Sonndy & Co., double check actions almost new (bought last February) light Victoria with strong Arab horse and harness. Gentlemen's bicycle, pictures, lamps, collection of choice crotons in pots etc., the property of N. K. MANNING, Esq.,
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th June, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN JAMBULWADY LANE, KALBADEVI ROAD.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1901, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Shankerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mungesh Purshotum and Narayen Mungesh, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th May, 1891, the following landed property :—
All that piece of land containing by admeasurement in length 4 stacks and in breadth 2 1-2 stacks or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 479, new No, 2468, old Survey No. 1191, new Survey No. 25, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 334-1775, Street Nos. 18-13 to 19, all which premises are situate on the north side of Jambulwadi Lane, Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the house of Vithal Bhiku Sajba, on the west by the house of Nowrojee Shapurjee Comrigar and Kalbadevi Road, on the north by a range or chawl belonging to Dawoodmal Moosabhai, and on the south by the Jambulwadi Lane.
The said mortgage has been declared binding on all interested in the said premises by a decree of the High Court dated the 10th day of March 1900.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Vendor's solicitors, Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetjee, or to the Undersigned.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 19th June, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE GOODWILL OF CARON & Co. AND MOTEE JUGJEEWUN & Co.
By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Augustus Caron, and adjudged Insolvent, trading in the name of Caron & Co., as Saddlers, Harness and Bootmakers, and in re Lagurnan Jugjiwun Durjee, Bhagwan Mooljee Durjee, Muncharam Motee Durjee, Boodersi Motee Durjee, and Jamnadas Jeewun Durjee, trading together in the name of Motee Jugjeewun & Co. as Milliners, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 21st June, 1901, at 2-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the goodwill of Caron & Co. and Motee Jugjeewun & Co.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 19th June, 1901.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE.
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star.
PINK.....Two Stars.
GOLD.....Three Stars
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.
C. DAY & Co., LONDON

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS. MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY
CHOLERA.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state. "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street
London, W. C.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.
TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO
HUNTLEY & PALMERS
(LIMITED),
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—
"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."
The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—
"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.
Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.
Horlick's Malted Milk
THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ANTI-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
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KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
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KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Kandy.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Tuticorin.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Mombassa.
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,310,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON AND THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Frcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
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COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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BOM

NOTICES.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1900, at the rate of Rs. 40 (Rupees forty) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at the Office of the Company No. 6, Hornby Row, during Office hours, to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 19th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents,
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

Bombay, 12th June, 1901.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent, at his office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. sharp, on MONDAY, the 1st July 1901, for landing and delivering consignments of Stores and materials from ships in the Bombay Harbour and Docks, and loading direct into wagons or stacking same including re-weighment if necessary, consigned to the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway Company (including its various undertakings and Foreign Lines) for a period of four years commencing from 1st January 1902.

Forms of tenders and condition of contracts, on which tenders will be received, may be obtained, on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 each. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for landing material" and a deposit of Rs. 1000 (One thousand) must accompany each tender, without which the tender will not be considered.

Government paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of "Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Company."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 5th June, 1901.

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LIQUEUR
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Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

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PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.
ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours.
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FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 17.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£ 93 11-16	=	— 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 ex.	=	— 1
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	=	unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63 3-8	=	,,
Bar Silver in London	27 7-16	=	unchanged.
,, New York	59 3-4	=	,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20	=	,,
,, New York	4·88 1-4	=	— 1-4
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent.	=	unch'gd.
,, Short London Bills	2 5-8 ,,	=	,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	2 3-4 ,,	=	,,

Arrivals—Sonthgati and Uskmoor.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 1,000 bales. Spot 4 20-32 plus

Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Liverpool futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·31	4·31	4·23	4·2	4·2
plus 1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 2	plus 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	8,000	bales.	
,, last year	2,000	,,	
Exports to Great Britain	8,000	,,	
,, Continent	2,000	,,	
Mid.-Uplands	8 1-2	= plus 1-8	
Futures, month of Sept.	7·46	= ,,	13
Do. Do. Dec.	7·36	= ,,	12

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 41 1-2 = —6d. June July Antwerp sellers. Tone dull.

Arrivals of cotton wheat and seeds into Bombay during 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Monday 17th June.

Cotton	9,836	bales.
Wheat	22,052	cwts.
Linseed	12,203	,,
Rapeseed	19,629	,,
Gingellyseed	949	,,
Poppyseed	5,587	,,
Groundnuts	773	,,
Castorseed	4,976	,,
Rice	40,624	,,
Myrabollams	3,659	,,

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

EXCHANGE.

There has been a large inquiry, chiefly from the Bazaar for Bank Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d. and the Banks have sold freely at the rate, for June delivery. Forward rates are very steady and Bank T. T. has been placed at 1s. 3 31-32d. for December. Merchant's Bills continue scarce and Banks must have purchased very litle in Bombay against their large sales. Quotations are unaltered, though the selling rates were not general as they have been lately. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 29-32d.		
Do Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.		
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-8d.		
Do ,, Francs	169 1-2		
30 day's sight Hongkong	145 1-2		
Do. Shanghai	198 1-2		
Do. Japan	147 3-4		
English Bar Silver Ex-duty	Rs. 70-12	Ready	
Do do	,,	70-6	1st settlement
Do do	,,	70-8	2nd ,,
English Bar Gold	,,	24-2-6	Ready
Mint Gold	,,	23-10-0	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is steady at Rs. 95 to 95 1-16 for cash and settlement. There has been some enquiry for cash paper and sellers are scarce.

FREIGHT.

There is very little fresh business to report in this market. Seeds and myrabollams have been booked per "Hispania" for Liverpool at 17s. and measurement at 17s. 6d. and business has been done for Antwerp July at 15s. 6d. Sellers are now asking 16s. for July but buyers do not respond. The tone of the market is quiet.

SEEDS.

The market generally is quiet with little enquiry. A small business is reported in Linseed at Rs. 9-5 and we close quiet at this rate. Brown Cawnpore Rapeseed is easier at Rs. 6-4 to 6-5 with little demand. Poppy seed is firmer at Rs. 8-4, with a fair enquiry. Castorseed business done to a small extent at Rs 33. Wheat is steady at Rs. 4-10 for White Delhi with no export demand.

COTTON.

Owing to the continued rise in New York and Liverpool, the market here is strong and active. Local Mills and Japan shippers are buying freely and local sales are estimated at over 5000 Bales, while prices have advanced Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy. Sundry reports are current regarding the cause of the advance in prices in New York, being due partly to speculation in July deliveries, and partly to damage done to the growing crop. But whatever the reason may be, our local dealers are very strong in their ideas and are not by any means anxious to sell at the prices now offered; on the contrary many of them are holding back their stocks. In the New Crop we quote Rs. 166 Bengals Fully good 25th January 1902, and Rs. 205, Broach M.G. Good 25th March 1902, with buyers, at the rates, and no transactions reported.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	23
C Market, Bhoibi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	4	0	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	8	3	86
Total plague deaths to date	96,295	80,460	
Same date last year	27	17	182

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week endin to-day was 645 as against 886 during the previous week. Of the total number 54 died from plague and 3 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 86 and two respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last, year was 1183 while that of plague was 99.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending June 7th were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	123	109
Karachi	25	23
Poona (including Cantonment), Districts.	4	1
Surat	18	18
Thana	57	52
Khandeish		1
Poona (excluding City)	3	0
Kolaba	1	1
Ratnagiri	10	1
Belgaum	223	153
Dharwar	180	132
Kanara	9	4
Karachi (excluding City)	1	0
Political Agencies.		
Kolhapur	72	50
Cutch	23	18
Baroda territory	1	1
Total	749	575
Week ending 31st May	861	717
Total to date	451,107	354,120

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur have been free during the week.

PLAGUE operations in the Ferozepore district having terminated with the re-occupation of the town of Moga, Major A. Coleman, I. M. S., has relieved Captain E. Wilkinson, I. M. S., of the duties of Chief Plague Medical Officer for the Punjab, the latter officer being placed on temporary special duty.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h 24m, Sun sets, 6h 28m. High water 0-42m., 1-34s. Low water, 6-31m., 7-36s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Music at Apollo Bunder, 7-9 p. m.

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—There is now much improvement in the condition of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who was suffering from a severe attack of fever. He proceeds to England next Saturday on leave.

J. J. HOSPITAL.—Lieut.-Colonel W. K. Hatch, F.R.B.S., I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer in charge, Sir J. J. Hospital, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. (50) fifty from Dr. M. N. Dissana towards the poor box of the Hospital.

AN ACCIDENT AT SEA.—On the arrival of the steam ship Kerkfield in the Bombay Harbour yesterday at noon from Capetown, the Commander reported to the police that while the vessel was at some distance from the port, Mr. D. Sutherland fell off the flying bridge. It appears that at the time of the accident, Mr. Sutherland was superintending the removal of the awnings, when he fell on his back and sustained serious injuries. The officer was removed to St. Georges' Hospital for treatment.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band will play the following programme at the Apollo Bunder Resturant to-day, commencing 7-9 p.m. :—

March	Eriannerang Nancy ..... F. Berger.
Overure	Le Lagga Radra ..... Rossini.
Valse	Sabre las O' las ..... J. Rogas.
Selection	Lusrigia Borgia ..... Donizetti.
March	Tivoli Jubilaems ..... J. Meiset.
Valse	Esmeralda ..... Otto Stella.
Selection	Belle of New York ..... Ch. Godfrey.
Galop	Victory ..... Herbert Masson

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ALLEGED MURDER AT PESHAWAR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Khan Valii Russool Khan, a resident of Peshawar, was brought upon remand and again charged by Constable Stenson with the murder of his wife Bibi Hanea. It appears that about two years ago accused, it is alleged, murdered his wife with a hatchet in the village of Bajna, in Abbottabad District and absconded to Bombay. He remained at large until the 6th instant, when he was arrested in Frere Road, by the Bombay Police. The police authorities at Peshawar were communicated with and a warrant was received here on Monday to transfer the prisoner thither. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to Abbottabad this evening in police custody.

DESERTION BY CHINESE SEAMEN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Lintott charged Ching Ling and ten other Chinamen, crew of the s. s. Pendentia, now lying in the stream, with desertion and refusing to go on the ship. Captain H. Luckhaw, the commander of the steamer, in his evidence said that the accused left the vessel on Saturday last without giving any reason for their doing so. In defence all the accused stated that they had been badly treated and knocked about. Moreover they had not been supplied with sufficient food. The magistrate, in convicting the prisoners, remarked that they had been given more food than they were entitled to. They were sentenced to a fortnight's hard labour each.

REMEDY WORSE THAN DISEASE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Hindu burning ground, regarding the death of Sadoo Deevji, a Hindu boy, aged nine years, son of a labourer, who resided at Churney Wadi. On the evening of the 11th instant, deceased was descending the staircase of his house, and while four or five steps from the bottom, he slipped and fell down to the landing place. The boy sustained no visible injury on the body, except a slight abrasion on the left arm. His father applied some native remedies to the injured arm, and bled him when he got fever. The deceased grew worse and on Sunday, lock-jaw set in and he was unable to swallow any food. The tetanic spasms increased in severity, and he died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following injury to the arm accidentally received.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Matoonga, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Ranoo Iman, a snake charmer, aged twenty five years, who resided at Vincent Road. On Monday morning deceased and three other snake charmers went to Santa Cruz to catch snakes. They wandered about the fields until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when deceased came upon a cobra, which soon disappeared into a hole. The deceased dug up the spot and put fire and water in the hole. The cobra came out enraged and with its hood up. The deceased caught it below the neck but as he attempted to fling it away, the snake bit him on the finger of his right hand. He caught the cobra again and removed the fang. The deceased was said to be an expert in catching snakes. Within an hour deceased became ill. His companions brought him home when he died in the evening. The jury returned a verdict of death from snake bite.

CLARK'S CIVIL SERVICE ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.—Out of the 41 candidates that competed for the above examination held in Bombay in March last in the Hall of St. Xavier's College, under the supervision of Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kharegat, J. P., Public Accountant, the following 24 are declared successful :—First Class Honours ; Edward Nissim, Joseph L. Correa and R. L. Phillips ; Second Class—Jahangir Bomonji Cooper, Sadashiv Atmaram Saranghdhar, Ardeshir Jamasji Mukati, Jehangir Nusserwanji Wadia, Jamsetji Manockji Pavri, Sohrab Nusserwanji Pochkhanawala, Kaikhushru Muncherji Sethna, Hormusji Nusserwanji Dubash and Sohrab Jamsetji Olia. Third Class—Byramji Nusserwanji Khariwala, Sohrab Framji Bharucha, T. O. Walsh, Jal Jehangir Chichgur, Jamsetji Rustomji Batliboi, Dinsha Edulji Mahva, Jehangir Sorabji Banker, Hormusji Naorosji Sahor, Framji Rustomji Mistri ; Peerosha Cowasji Jamula, Gunpat Atmaran Jaiker, and Gunpat B. Shirali. All the 10 students of the Commercial Training Institute are declared successful, 2 taking 1st Class, 7 2nd class and 1 3rd class certificates.

UNIQUE HONOUR TO THE "INDIAN IRVING."—Mr Cursetjee Merwanjee Balliwalla, the proprietor of the Novelty Theatre and of the Victoria Theatrical Company—who is euphemiously called by the native press the "Indian Irving"—received unique honour at a performance by his company on Sunday last. It was the presentation to him by native writers and authors, residing in Bombay and in the mofussil towns, of copies of their works and publications. The collection consisted of upwards of one hundred works, for the presentation of which arrangements had been made by Dr. Dhunjibhoy N. Patel assisted by others. The occasion for doing this unique honour to Mr. Balliwalla was that his company is about to leave Bombay for Poona, where they will give performances during the monsoon months. At the dropping of the curtain during the play put on the boards on Sunday, Dr. Dhunjibhoy Patel, in a few well chosen words alluded to the many good qualities of Mr. Balliwalla, which entitled him to the effection and esteem of the native play-going public, his enterprise, his urbanity, and his unceasing exertions to improve the native drama, Mr. K. N. Kabraji then made the presentation of the collection of works to Mr. Balliwalla ; and in doing so added his own testimony to the noble qualities which had gained Mr. Balliwalla universal popularity, Mr. Balliwalla made a suitable acknowledgment for the rare honour done him ; and the ceremony terminated with the presentation to him of bouquets and garlands of flowers.

WRITTEN IN SAND.

AN OBJECTIONABLE PRACTICE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Furdoonji Edulji Pocha, aged 15, Kaikhoshroo Hirjibhoy Wacha, aged 15, and Shavakshaw Hirjibhoy Wadia, aged 11, all Parsi students, were charged with writing obscene sentences in English and Gujarati with sticks on sand, near Back Bay on the Kennedy Sea Face, Mr. Kharas, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence for the prosecution went to show that on the 19th ultimo, two police sepoys found the three accused writing something in Gujrati and English in sand on the Kennedy Sea Face when they were arrested.

The magistrate in his judgment said that the accused Nos. 2 and 3 admitted having written the English words, which were "Mrs. S. H. Wadia," "Mrs. Lobo" and "Mrs. Pocha, big fools." But his Worship was not prepared to hold that by writing the words in question the accused had done any obscene act in a public place to the annoyance of others. The explanation which the accused had given for writing the words was one, which he did not see any reason to distrust. Although the words "Big fools" might be objectionable, they were not obscene, and no offence had been committed by the accused Nos. 2 and 3, and he, therefore, ordered that they should be discharged. With regard to the accused No. 1 the evidence was of such an unsatisfactory nature, that his Worship was not prepared to find that the first accused had written the Gujerati sentence, which was really very obscene, and which no one with any decent education would write. Owing to the glaring contradiction in the evidence adduced by the prosecution, he could not say that the charge against the first accused was proved, and he would also be discharged. In conclusion, his Worship added, that the practice of writing in sand obscene words was a very objectionable one, which required to be dealt with very severely. He would not hesitate to do so, if the delinquents were detected.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

JUDGE AND JURY DISAGREE.

IMPERATOR VS. HANSJI VAJESING.

THE accused was charged before Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Surat, with murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The jury found the prisoner not guilty of either offence by a majority ; and the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the verdict made this reference to the High Court, being of opinion that the accused was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Morkand Mehta appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Moscardi, in making the reference, said the jury found the accused not guilty of the offences charged, but expressed their opinion that he was guilty of voluntarily causing simple hurt. This verdict they arrived at by a majority of 4 to 1, the fifth juror being of opinion that the accused was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Sessions Judge said he dissented from the verdict and agreed with the fifth juror for the following reasons. The jury must have adopted the theory that the fatal blow on the deceased's head was delivered by the accused. The only question, therefore, that remained for decision was, with what intention or knowledge the blow was delivered ? As a man is presumed to intend the natural result of his own actions, it would follow that the accused intended to do what he did ; in other words, that it was his intention to cause death, or at least that he knew himself at the time to be likely to cause death. There was nothing in the evidence to rebut this presumption ; for as the Sessions Judge explained to the jury, the fact that the accused was intoxicated at the time would not avail to relieve him under section 85 of the Penal Code. The plea of provocation might very well be allowed ; but that would only avail to reduce the accused's guilt to culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The accused was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in that he caused the death of one Sajan Hathibhai by striking him on the right temple with an iron-ferruled bamboo, either in the "bona fide" belief that Sajan and his nephew Ramol were about to assault him, and that there was no means of avoiding the assault than to kill Sajan, or under the influence of grave and sudden provocation by abusive language used by Sajan, which deprived the accused of his power of self-control. Accused was further charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that he caused the death of Sajan with intent to cause death or such bodily injury as was likely to cause death.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the reference, said : It being uncertain how the fatal blow was struck, we accept the opinion of the jurors and convict the accused of voluntarily causing hurt under section 323, Indian Penal Code, and sentence him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Even if we had convicted him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, we should not on the facts found, have been inclined to award a severer sentence.

HACKED TO DEATH.

INPERATOR VS. BHUTYA WALAD ICHARAM.

The accused appealed from a decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidamul, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in May last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. H. G. Coyajee appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with murder committed at Jalgaon Khurd on the 10th March last. The accused's pleader admitted that one Dayaram was hacked to death with a hatchet, and that a murder was committed. There was a deep incised wound on one of the cheeks, and no less than five wounds on the nape of the neck. The deceased was felled to the ground with a blow on his face, and then mercilessly hacked to death. The only point for determination, said the Sessions Judge, was, who committed the murder ? The accused was a Koli, and it appeared from the evidence that there was little love lost between him and the deceased, who was the "de facto" head of the village of Jalgaon Khurd, and who used to reprimand accused off and on for misconduct. About eight days before the murder, the accused had gone with a hatchet to the house of one Shripad who had a dispute with him about certain dues for watching a certain field. The bairagi in charge of the mandir built there by the deceased had disarmed the accused ; and the deceased, who had joined the large crowd which had assembled, had told the accused that steps would be taken to put an end to such lawless conduct on his part. The accused had replied that before the deceased could do anything, he (the accused) would have his innings. The deceased called a meeting of the patels and other influential men at the chavdi a couple of days later, and it was resolved that a petition should be sent to the chief constable to have security taken from the accused to keep the peace. The deceased, however, left on the next day to attend a marriage at another village, and after his return he went by rail to Mota Jalgaon to negotiate a sale, for he traded in cotton, linseed, &c. He was returning the next day with one Keshavji, who wanted to inspect the goods, when, on his way from the nearest railway station, the accused met him on a foot path running through open fields, and after throwing three stones at Keshavjee to scare him away, cut down the deceased. Keshavjee was hit by one of the stones and was stooping when the accused fell upon the deceased with his hatchet. Keshavjee took to his heels, but as he ran towards the station, he went on shouting out that the deceased was being murdered. Motiramjand Ramjee, who were in a field, ran towards the accused and saw him give two out of his six blows. The accused ran away and Motiram, leaving Ramjee to watch by the corpse, went to the police patel and gave him information, that the accused had murdered the deceased. Search was continued for the accused, but he was not found until the third day, when he was seen sitting concealed in a nula under a babul tree. He fled, but was pursued, knocked down, and arrested. He took the police to a field not far off and there unearthed, near a heap of manure, a hatchet which was identified to belong to him. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence of death.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

RENT OF A CHAWL.

SIRDAR OOMER JAMAL AND OTHERS VS. KARRIM KASSUM.

Mr. Davar instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, appeared for the plaintiffs, who, as the trustees of a mosque, claimed to recover from the defendant Rs. 1,393-3, being balance of the rent of a chawl. His lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

THE PORT TRUST ESTATE.

THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY VS. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAJEE SALLEY MAHOMED.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, on behalf of the plaintiffs asked for a consent decree against the defendant for the amount claimed, with interest and costs. His lordship passed a consent decree accordingly.

INSUFFICIENT NOTICE.

KHIMJEE DOONGAJEE AND OTHERS VS. JAMES R. BAPTY.

The plaintiffs, Marwarees, claimed money on a promissory note, but as his lordship held that insufficient notice of the proceedings had been served upon the defendant, he adjourned the hearing for a month.

CRICKET.

BARONET C. C. *vs.* LIBERAL C. C. (MARINE.)

THIS match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday and resulted in an easy win for the Baronet Club by 26 runs. The Baronets batted first and put up 67 to their credit, Mr. Mehrbonji contributing 25 in correct style by vigoroushitting. Mr. Powrigar bowled well for the Liberals, securing six wickets at the cost of 26 runs. The Liberals, despite a sufficiently strong team, could only score 41 of which Mr. Polishvala scored 19 (not out). Messrs. Dubash and Bharucha did yeoman's service for their side, by their bowling, Dubash taking 6 wickets for 20 runs and Bharucha capturing 4 at the same cost.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Thuesday: The barometer has risen briskly in West and lower Bengal and north of the bay, and the depression in Bengal has advanced westwards and has nearly filled up, but cyclonic circulation of winds shows the existence of a shallow residual depression in North Western Provinces. Light general rain has fallen in Bengal and Assam, the only heavy fall being four inches at Mymensing. Light rain has also fallen in Burma. Rain continues heavy in parts on the West Coast, but only a few light falls have fallen in Central Provinces, and practically none in Madras, Goa has received nine inches, Karwar eight, Mormugao seven, Mangalore five, Ratnagiri two. The conditions are more favourable for easterly winds in the Gangetic plain, and rain may extend westwards, but the depression has practically filled up, and up to the present the bay monsoon is not strong as the rain giving current winds have fallen off in strength, and are less regular to-day than they have been on the west coast. The rainfall on this coast may hence diminish to some extent. The mean temperature is in excess over the whole country, except in Lower Bengal, the southern half of the Peninsula, and parts of Burma. Excess is large in Central and South Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the greater part of North Western Provinces and West Bengal. The defect is considerably in South Konkan.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Tientsin, Captain A.L. Valentini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, experienced a strong South-West Monsoon from Acheen Head to arrival in port. The German East Africa Line s. s. Safari, Captain Tepe, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Zanzibar, had stiff monsoon and high sea. The s. s. Kt. Bachelor Captain W. W. Pain, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta, met with fresh monsoon, in the Bay of Bengal on Malabar Coast unsettled weather, variable winds and heavy rain. The s. s. Louise Roth, Captain J. Thompson which reached Bombay harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta, encountered bad weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In Cts.	Esplade. In Cts.	Fort. In Cts.	Colaba. In Cts.
Previously registered	23 76	14 35	13 88	11 82
Tuesday, 18th June	1 36	1 50	1 69	00 00
Total	24 12	13 85	15 57	11 82
Total fall to June 18, 1900	00 07	00 60	00 64	00 91
Total fall to June 18, 1899	13 72	14 82	20 99	18 69

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., CUMBALLA HILL.

(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Tuesday, June 18th	0	52

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·385	Calm	1	111·1	81·9	38	...	0·50	0·00
Sirsa	29·397	SW	...	103·3	88·1	35	...	0·02	−0·76
Delhi	29·388	W	2	105·2	89·9	38	...	1·57	+0·67
Agra	29·342	NW	4	108·0	88·4	43	0·03	0·89	+0·03
Cawnpore	29·387	Calm	4	109·1	84·0	39	...	0·02	−1·10
Allahabad	29·388	WNW	5	110·1	85·7	43	...	0·01	−1·88
Jhansi	29·439	W	9	108·3	90·2	46	...	0·17	−1·48
Jodhpur	29·389	SE	3	122·5	86·5	73	...	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·533	W	17	94·4	83·3	72	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·469	W	11	103·2	88·1	44	..	0·05	−0·31
Ajmere	29·522	W	17	105·4	83·0	62	...	0·17	+0·20
Deesa	29·594	SW	17	105·6	89·1	61	...	0·00	−0·38
Ahmedabad	29·619	SW	6	105·3	86·1	62	...	0·00	−0·45
Bhuj	29·567	W	25	97·8	80·4	75	...	0·00	−0·66
Jamnagar	29·615	WSW	23	96·1	81·3	66	...	0·00	−1·05
Dwarka	29·623	WSW	25	89·4	83·3	81	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·631	W	12	102·9	80·0	63	...	0·08	−1·30
Bhownagar	29·640	WNW	9	103·1	82·7	66	...	0·00	−3·06
Veraval	29·635	W	17	93·1	83·2	82	..	0·20	−3·31
Veerum	29·648	WSW	21	103·5	82·0	66	...	0·04	−1·14
Indore	29·588	W	6	99·5	81·1	71	...	0·21	−3·33
Saugor	29·598	W	11	100·1	75·1	64	0·07	0·35	−1·61
Jubulpore	29·499	WSW	8	101·5	76·6	58	..	1·43	−2·25
Hoshangabad	29·578	SW	9	102·6	76·2	3	0·82	1·83	−1·77
Khandwa	29·578	W	11	102·7	75·1	74	0·38	0·68	−2·35
Raipur	29·528	SW	16	102·4	80·1	60	..	0·29	−3·27
Nagpur	29·538	WNW	12	100·2	80·1	50	...	0·41	−1·08
Amraoti	29·573	WNW	14	102·3	80

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DURNFORD—June 9, at No. 3, Auckland Villas, Darjeeling, the wife of Edmund Robert Durnford, of a daughter.
GREEN—June 12, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of H H Green, Inspector of Local Works, of a son.
JOHNSON—June 15, at Bangalore, the wife of W H Johnson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BRASHER—TURNBULL—June 8, at St John's Church, Dharmsala, by the Rev A Lewis, Alfred Herbert Brasher, Indian Civil Service, to Beatrice, second daughter of D N Turnbull, D S Police, Jhelum.

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GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are imports and exports of gold and silve during the official year, 1901-1902:—

	In the month of April 1901. GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	33,13,840	1,28,94,960	1,65,12,840
Exports	1,07,39,206	12,17,286	1,19,76,492
Net Imports	71,45,326	1,16,81,674	45,36,348

Silver received and coined in the mints during the official year, 1901-1902:—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE.)

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of April, 1901	33,29,169	88,36,135	1,21,65,304

COINED AND EXAMINED.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of April 1901	40,92,747	1,21,18,244	1,62,10,991

OPIUM REVENUE.

Bengal opium sale proceeds in June 1901 and Malwa opium pass duty in and to end of May 1901 compared with the Estimates:—

	Latest Month. In June 1901. Bengal.	In May 1901. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	41,00,000	10,00,000	54,00,000
Actual	54,56,250	7,82,000	62,38,250
Better than Estimate	10,56,250	.....	8,38,250
Worse than Estimate	.....	2,18,000	.....

Three sale of Bengal Opium and two months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay,

	To end of June 1901. Bengal	To end of May 1901. Bombay	Total
Estimate	1,32,00,000	20,00,000	1,52,00,000
Actual	1,62,88,300	12,58,000	1,75,46,300
Better than Estimate	30,88,300	.....	23,46,300
Worse than Estimate	.....	7,42,000	.....

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15 June 1901, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,000	20,000	.....	24,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	142	.....	170
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	1,01,396	3,72,146	2,972	4,79,514
Total for 22 weeks	1,08,393	3,92,146	2,972	5,03,514
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,555	35,920	633	41,114
Per mile of Ry. do.	32	251	5	291
Total to corresponding date do.	82,810	7,21,711	4,266	8,08,787

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 17,114
Do. to date ..... ,, 3,15,273

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 8th June, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 8th June 1901— G I P R system	1,31,029	7,15,180	5,015	9,01,254
I M R do	54,494	1,79,948	1,293	2,35,735
Total	2,35,523	8,95,128	6,338	11,36,989
Actuals for corresponding week ending 9th June 1900— G I P R system	1,70,218	5,22,938	6,429	6,99,645
I M R do	48,542	2,37,42	6,499	2,86,383
Total	2,18,760	7,51,340	12,928	9,86,028
Increase or Decrease— G I P R	+10,811	+1,92,18	—1,384	+2,01,609
I M R	+5,952	—51,394	—5,206	—50,648

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1901.

THE INDIAN BORDERLAND.

"BLACKWOOD" this month publishes a sprightly article on "Old Times and New on the Indian Borderland," from the pen of a writer, who prefers to remain anonymous. To those who are conversant with frontier affairs his identity is apparent. To others it does not matter. Frontier experiences are capital reading, even if the writer had little literary ability. "Blackwood's" contributor has more than the average. His acquaintance with the Borderland dates from thirty-three years ago, when the "Piffers" were fierce and the civil administration was rough but suitable. He began official life as a petty despot and ended as a slave of the pen on an office-stool, distracted by the impossibility of satisfying a multitude of masters. During that time, however, he had much to go through that was agreeable and many adventures, which if not enjoyable at the time were pleasant to look back upon. In the days of his novitiate the district officer had a pretty free hand "if he only kept the tribes quiet and did not importune for money, for any of the purposes, on which it was lavishly spent cis-Indus, such as roads, bridges, jails." As a rule, unless ambitious, in which case he blistered rather than poulticed tribal disorders he was quite content to be left alone—a little King with no foreign policy. For well-nigh twenty years, says the writer, the district officer was God and Government for the people, but, he adds, narrating the debacle of the much to be envied officer of the olden time, early in the seventies, as centralisation with its uniform methods grew strong, his authority began to waver until finally, a decade or so later, he subsided into a desk-tied slave. It could not be said that frontier officers of those days were without special training. They were men who devoted the whole of their service to frontier work. The change was not one for the better. With it began the second phase in the history of trans-Indus administration—the era of law and progress. And, remarks the writer, drily, the one remarkable achievement of that period was the legal subjugation of the peasantry by the money-lenders and consequent disaffection of the people. The change just inaugurated he terms the third phase, a partial return to the first. "After prolonged resistance the Government of India have been constrained to acknowledge that not only for the frontier, but for the interior of the Punjab as well, the forcing-house treatment of the peasantry has been a failure. The old patriarchal system has now been partially reintroduced, despite the croakings of money-lenders and lawyers." And in the new arrangement the agent of the Governor-General is to be guided not by the rigid methods prevailing during the reign of law but by "equity, justice and good conscience."

A retired official, as we have seen already, in the matter of the new frontier province, can express his views with greater freedom than one who is still in harness, and when the writer in "Blackwood" observes that opinions differ as to the wisdom of this latter experiment in province-making, it looks very much as though he were about to break forth into a tirade either against the scheme or its critics. But he skilfully avoids discussing it and breaks out off the course into open country with a bound. Nor does he come back until the closing lines of the article are reached when he writes "when some day a weakling Viceroy is drawn into adventures by a strong ambitious agent, there will be lively times for soldiers and hard times for taxpayers." Provided that future viceroys be men like Lord Curzon "young, active, discriminating and conversant with the frontier and Afghan politics and the forces that sway the minds of Pathans" he anticipates no serious evil will result from this experiment in province-making. But he admits the proviso is a large one, and we are not surprised to find one who has spent the best part, of his life in frontier work lament as one clear loss, which perhaps more than counterbalances the gain from concentration of authority, the deprivation of the Viceroy of the advice of an experienced and disinterested expert, and of the constitutional right of the ruler of the Punjab to be consulted in what Lord Curzon has called problems of foreign policy. On other matters the writer vies with Colonel Holditch in outspokenness. He contrasts Colonel Macaulay's strong action in 1878 and the proceedings of the multitude of counsellors in 1898, the latter, as he so pointedly puts it, demonstrating that the excessive diffusion of authority which roundabout centralisation necessitates, paralyses action in a time of public danger, and when shame and disaster result as a consequence, constrains a Government, composed of otherwise honourable men, to resort to unworthy devices in order to hoodwink the public and suppress the truth. He endorses the verdict of Colonel Holditch on the Tirah, wherein he said that the mobility of our forces was like that of Southdowns, whereas the Afridis were as agile as wild goats, and criticising that campaign and its results he declares that officially it was successful and the diplomacy leading up to it correct, but in reality it was only a triumph of endurance on the part of our troops.

Many subjects of interest and of importance are more or less cursorily touched upon by "Blackwood's" writer, who, we regret to find, did not run to the length of a volume. Some of those in the article are dealt with far too briefly, yet trenchantly, for the writer has a ready pen and a piquant style. Having been "God and Government" for so long a period it is but natural that he should not approve of modern methods, and he mentions with pardonable pride many of the achievements of his colleagues, some perhaps of his own. In his opinion the last strong act of authority initiated and carried out on his own responsibility by a frontier district officer occured early in the Afghan War in Dera Ismail Khan. We were plunged into war without adequate preparation. In the emergency Government appointed district officers "superintendents of an improvised pressgang for the collection of transport." Some eighty thousand camels and twenty thousand drivers had to be procured and the owners would neither hire out their animals, nor volunteer their own services. The Sulimankhel Powindahs each cold weather came through the Gumal Pass to British territory and the District Officer, Colonel Macaulay offered them liberal terms for supply. They refused, saying that not even the Amir of Kabul had ever coerced them, or ever would, and they made for the Indus ferries. Their champion clan, the Khankhels, who had never been defeated in inter-tribal wars, dared the Sahib to come and take his tithe. With a handful of Sikh sepoys and some cavalry he accepted the challenge and gave them two hours in which to comply with his demands. Their reply was to throw up breast-works against which Colonel Macaulay's men at the end of the time advanced. The tribesmen's casualties were eighty-three out of a little over a hundred. "It was a butchery, no doubt," observes the writer, "but it averted a general rising and changed defiance into submission. Had the crisis, overcome by Colonel Macaulay on his own responsibility in 1878, occurred twenty years later, we may be certain there would have been discussion, vacillation and concession, followed probably by an outbreak which would have necessitated an expedition."

BRITISH TRADE AND FOREIGN RIVALRY.

THE successful efforts of foreign nations in the competition for the world's trade are having a very depressing effect upon commercial men in England, who are very pessimistic regarding the future. What that future may bring forth no one knows, but it is obvious that British monopoly of trade has gone. The costly war in South Africa has caused a depression of trade and a depreciation in nearly every variety of investment, and the fact that hostilities show but small signs of cessation afford good ground for believing that the next few years will be very trying times. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the American millionaire, discusses the industrial situation in England in the "Nineteenth Century and After," and in doing so he offers very sound advice. He deals with the allegations that England has lost wealth and credit, and her commerce both on land and sea is being wrested from her by more enterprising rivals. He quotes Lord Masham to the effect that we are exporting less and importing more, and that whilst we have stood still the export of manufactured articles in the United States have trebled in five years. Mr Carnegie while stating our monopoly is ended, points out that England's supremacy has not gone, nor is there any actual retrogression or inherent decay, while concerning wealth and credit, except America, no other country is in the race for primacy with Great Britain. Mr. Carnegie sees no danger—provided we change our policy "of seeking increased responsibilities throughout the world, of provoking wars and antagonising not only the Governments but—a new and portentous fact—the peoples of other countries, a policy which inevitably demands the increased expenditures which have already lost for Britain her proud boast of supremacy in credit—a loss of genuine prestige." Mr. Carnegie does not discuss whether the war in South Africa was inevitable, but every man must admit that there is sound common sense in the moral he draws. "If it were inevitable, so much more chary should Britain be in assuming responsibilities hereafter in distant parts of the world which carry in their train such tasks, for all must see that it is exposing Britain to dangers from other quarters which may at any time reverse the present figures of Consols." The American does not consider China is worth all the anxiety which Englishmen feel in regard to the ultimate fate of the Celestial Empire. He points out that China only takes £5,000,000 of British products, yielding perhaps £600,000 per annum profit, and he deplores the waste of human life and money squandered in pursuit of shadowy dominion over barren territory in far-off, sparsely populated lands, ostensibly to secure new markets for British products. He contends that Britain has no advantages from her nominal sway under the policy of free trade, "as trade does not follow the flag—it follows the lowest price current." These views are not in accordance with British opinion or British policy, but thoughtful men cannot help but pause and consider arguments coming from so practical and successful a business man.

Mr. Carnegie says the fact that trade has not increased proves the failure of this policy. He contends that it is time English statesmen turned their attention to bettering the conditions at home, and says if the annual £28,000,000 of increased Government expenditure incurred during the past five years were stopped and spent by the people at home upon British products it would give a new market equalling Canada, Africa, South and East and the West Indies, Ceylon and Hongkong. Conquering new territory for markets abroad is like chasing shadows, and Mr. Carnegie urges that the best weapon to accomplish this is a strong home market. The statement that Great Britain is the most lightly taxed of nations, he says, is not true, as excluding both the cost of the Spanish and South African wars, the British Government expenditure is nearly £3 per head, while that of the United States is £1. This burden, he forsees, will handicap England in the industrial race, even after we reach the American standard of economical production. Mr. Carnegie has unlimited faith in the qualities of our race, but he is alarmed at our financial and political situation. Those politicians who have been denounced as "little Englanders" will feel a justifiable pride when they read the note of warning which is given. "It needs no prophet, to foretell that a continuance of the aggressive temper which alienates other Governments and peoples, and which has mistaken territorial acquisition for genuine empire-making must soon strain the nation's power and lay upon its productive capacity such burdens as will render it incapable of retaining the present volume of trade which is essential to the preservation of Britain's position as foremost in the world financially, commercially, and industrially." Mr. Carnegie thinks these warnings should cause England to measure its responsibilites and ambitions throughout the world with its resources. England's expenditure and taxation has increased and will go on increasing as long as we are spending a million a week in maintaining our army in South Africa. It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the common-sense and sound judgment which usually characterise our nation will cause it to leave the glorification of war to its militant neighbours, and to revert to those tried principles which made us rich and respected—peace, retrenchment, and every phase of reform. A reversion to those may still enable England to maintain her political as well as her commercial supremacy.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

THE recent rainfall in the Bombay Presidency has been of great benefit to agriculturists, who have made great progress in preparing their land for monsoon crops. Autumn sowing has commenced in parts of Poona, in the Karnatak and the Konkan, but in Gujarat scarcely any rain has fallen. In this province the famine was most severe, causing widespread desolation, and it is said that if rain does not visit the Northern Division within a few days the grain merchants will raise the price of food stuffs. In addition to the great loss of cattle sustained last year, those who managed to save their bullocks are beginning to find the provision of fodder is again becoming difficult, and a similar difficulty is being felt in Nasik, Bijapur and Dharwar. In Madras there has been general rainfall, which has benefited standing crops, and renewed the water-supplies. These are low in places, but at this time of the year this is expected. Agriculture is generally promising in Bengal; ploughing and sowing are going on, and where plants have been set they are thriving. Prospects are also good in the North-Western Provinces, and millet, cotton, maize, rice and indigo are being sown in various districts. Locusts have caused much anxiety in the Punjab, damaging the sugar-cane crop in Jullundur, and autumn crops in Mooltan and Shahpur. Prices of wheat and other food staples show a tendency to drop, as they also do in the Central Provinces, where the preparation of land for summer sowings is in full swing. Rice has been sown in several districts. In Burma the early paddy harvest in Mandalay will be below the average owing to want of rain. It has fallen copiously in Assam, with the result that prospects have improved. Ragi, paddy and sugar cane are being sown in Mysore; autumn sowings are progressing in Hyderabad, and in Rajputana and Central India land is being prepared for sowings.

THE SHEIKH OF KOWEIT.

MABAROUKH, Sheik of Koweit, we learn from an occasional Gulf correspondent positively asserts that notwithstanding the circumstantial reports which have been circulated, he did not lose five thousand men in the ambuscade outside Hayil. His words are "I lost but a handful, not more than twenty-eight." Whether the truth rests at twenty-eight or five thousand his defeat has not cowed Mabarouk who means to fight again, says our correspondent, and knows precisely what he is doing. It is quite true, as our Bushire correspondent stated, that the Sultan of Turkey sent troops from Baghdad to Busreh, but while they were waiting there for transport Mabaroukh refused to receive them and intimated that he did not desire Turkish assistance. Meantime H. M. S. Marathon and Sphinx and the R. I. M. S. Lawrence had reached Koweit. The Sheikh addressed himself to the commanders of these vessels with the result that a formal application by Mabaroukh for the proclamation of British protectorate over Koweit has since been addressed to the Foreign office in London.

BISHOP WELDON'S RETURN.

BISHOP WELDON has not yet abandoned his intention of returning to India next month, but his health has been so bad since he has been at home, that there is little chance of his being well enough by that time for the journey.

A REPORT from a medical officer when attending Native Chiefs is not necessary in future when the fee does not exceed Rs. 50 a visit.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; held yesterday afternoon at the Petit House, Hornby Road, Fort, under the Presidency of Dr John Pollen, it was resolved that Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Second Bart, he appointed a trustee of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals in place of the late Sir D. M. Petit, Bart.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Madras on Monday evening the rate of interest was reduced to 6 per cent.

THE continuance of the present system for regulating the grades, grade pay, and promotion of Executive and Assistant Engineers of the Public Works Department, is sanctioned.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 44,15,638 as the cost of doubling the section of the Main line of the Bombay-Baroda and Central Indian Railway between Dahanu and Sachin, a distance of 80 miles.

THE following boundaries are fixed of the Rajghat ferry on the river Jumna between Umballa and Saharanpur:—Northern boundary, the village of Bibipur; south, the North-Western Railway bridge; east, the left bank of the eastern channel of the Jumna: west, the right bank of the eastern channel of the Jumna.

THE manufacture of spurious shillings out of genuine silver—an offence wholly unknown till very recent times—is still going on actively. The root of the difficulty is the great fall in the value of silver bullion. Roughly speaking, an ounce of silver is just now worth only 2s. 3 1-2d., but when coined at the Mint it becomes worth 5s. 6d. The fraud cannot be detected by weighing, for the weight is that of a good shilling; neither will ringing the coin on the counter help one, for the silver is genuine, and of the right standard. On the attention being directed, however, to the workmanship of the base coins, it is seen that the milling of the rim and the edges of the devices engraved in relief are less sharp than they ought to be. This arises from the fact that instead of being struck, the false shilling is cast in a mould. When roguery shall have enlisted the services of a skilled engraver and die sinker, it is not easy to see what steps can be taken to abate the evil, unless it be determined to increase the size and weight of our silver coinage to an extent that will reduce the coiner's gains. Unfortunately, this would also deprive the Mint of an important source of profit. Meanwhile, the Bank of England keeps a watchful eye on parcels of silver—particularly on Victorian shillings of recent date—and a spurious shilling is promptly cut in halves, and returned with the laconic note, "Not made at the Mint."

THE NEW GUINEA MASSACRE.

STORY OF THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

At the meeting held in connection with the anniversary of the Victorian auxiliary of the London Missionary Society, the Rev. J. King, organising agent, made allusion to the work in New Guinea and the terrible massacres of April last. Mr. King was a personal friend of 41 years standing of the Rev. J. Chalmers, one of the victims of the massacre and was acquainted with Mr. O. Tomkins, another murdered missionary. He knew intimately the coast of New Guinea and Mr. Chalmers's lonely station at Kiwai. Having reminded his hearers of the death of Mrs. Chalmers some little time before her husband's cruel fate, and eulogised the bravery of Mr. Tomkins, Mr. King said he had received a letter, dated at Port Moresby, 6th May, this year, from Mr. Hunt, who accompanied the Governor of New Guinea on the expedition despatched on receipt of the news of the massacre. In it he said:—"It is with unspeakable grief that I have to send you confirmation of the massacre of our dear brethren, Tamate (Chalmers), Tomkins and party, thirteen all told. I will go on from our leaving Port Moresby after receiving report from captain of Nine, which I send you herewith.

"The Merrie England left port the day after receiving the report, with a large party of Europeans and armed native constabulary, including the Governor and private secretary (Manning), Messrs. Ballantine, Macdonald and myself. Anchored at Delend same afternoon, and waited a day for reinforcements from Government agent there, including Dr. Blayney and Mr. Ginlianetti (Government agent). Daincey also joined us there. Left for Orokolo on 30th ult., and reached Orokolo, where we tried to communicate with the teacher, so that he could search along the coast westward. The heavy surf rendered communication impossible, two canoes trying in vain to come through the surf to meet the boat, and we had to give up the attempt. On 1st May we left for Aird River, and just as were leaving Orokolo we sighted the steamer Parad, sent by the Queensland Government in search of the missing party, with Lieutenant Brown and ten men of the A battery, R. A. A. stationed at Thursday Island, and Mr. C. G. Murray, Government Agent at Dain, on board. Both vessels anchored off Cape Blackwood in the evening. The next day we left again for the Aird River delta, which we reached about 2 p. m., and the Merrie England anchored about five miles from Goaribari Island, where the Nine—having Chalmers and Tomkins on board—had anchored (Risk Point). I spoke to his Excellency, and told him what I felt would be the wish of the directors, that we should deprecate anything in the way of revengeful reprisals. His Excellency replied that while he would do his utmost to respect our wishes, he could make no promises that would tie his hands. He must be allowed to do what he felt right in the interests of peace and justice.

"I am glad to say that throughout the Governor has acted most humanely. No shooting has been permitted, except to repel attack, and no houses have been deliberately burnt, except the 'Aubus.' In one instance a village was burnt down, but it was by accident, and not by design. His Excellency said we had better not accompany the party ashore, but that we could act as ambulance men if required, with the Parad as hospital base. We were threfore transferred to the Parad, with bandages, &c. in case of accidents or wounds.

"The whole party, consisting of about 20 Europeans and 40 armed native constabulary, then started off in six boats, towed by the steam launch, followed by the Parad. Passing round Risk Point (north-east of the island), we saw a large number of canoes with natives, making for the mainland evidently, mostly women and children. Numbers of natives were also seen along the beach, but most of these cleared at the sight of our boats. About 4-30 we reached the first village, Dopima. Here two boats were left to search, and the rest followed. Just as we reached the village a man appeared waving a sheaf of something. At first we thought this meant peace, but we learnt later that this really meant defiance. Peace signs are made with both hands up. We had abundant proof of this later on, as the fighting chief waved his sheaf and shouted defiance while his men were firing their arms. The signal may have deceived Tamate (Chalmers), but of course we do not know.

"Leaving the two boats at Dopima, we proceeded to the next village, a mile further on, named Turotere. The Parad anchored about 300 yards from the village, and the boats, with steam launch, went ashore. As the party neared the beach, about 100 natives rushed out and sent a shower of arrows into the party. The Governor hoisted the signal to fire, and at once a fusillade of shots was sent into their midst. The party then landed and made a rush for the natives who fled into the bush, but not before several had been killed. Meanwhile, shots were heard from Dopima, and some five or six were killed there and one prisoner taken.

"Leaving two more boats at Turotere his Excellency, with the steam launch and two remaining boats, then went round the western end of the island. Here, at a village called Didia, he was attacked by the natives. He therefore fired upon them. They searched this village but could find no traces of the missing party. It was now getting dark, and, according to arrangement the boats congregated at Turotere to camp for the night.

Soon after sunset a terrific thunderstorm broke over us lasting for several hours with torrents of rain. I never heard such thunder or saw such lightning. At 9.30 p.m. while the party were camped in one of the big dubus a determined assault was made by the natives and one of the native sentries was very slightly wounded in the neck. This was the only casualty in the Government party throughout the expedition.

The next morning his Excellency came off to us, and stated that he regretted to say the report was only too true. The whole affair had been deliberately planned. Several of the native police had been able to understand the language of the prisoner taken and he stated that several villages had been implicated. On the evening the Nine anchored the natives had evidently planned the massacre the prime mover being a chief whose name was given. When Tamate (Chalmers) and party landed in the morning they were all killed, their heads cut off and the bodies and clothing distributed. Tamate was killed by Lake, the great fighting chief of Turotere, and Tomkins was killed by a man named Arara. Tamate's body was taken to Turotere and there eaten, and his skull was afterwards removed to Aimara. Tomkins's body was eaten by Dapima, and the bodies of the natives were distributed and eaten amongst the various villages. The boat was smashed up. The anchor chain, Tamate's hat, portions of the boat, and several other things were found, but no trace of human remains.

"Ten villages were visited and searched. The Governor-General gave orders for all war canoes and dubus to be destroyed, but no dwelling houses. Some of the dubus were of enormous length—one we estimated was about 700 feet long. Large numbers of skulls and mummified remains were found. In one dubu 700 skulls were found, and in another in the same village 400 were found. In all the houses we found skulls and gruesome remains of cannibal feasts. In all 24 natives were killed and several wounded. . . . "His Excellency proposes to visit these villages again next year, and he will then probably find out more. It is impossible to do anything here during the S. E. monsoon. . . . His Excellency in thanking the R. A. A., men before they left us today, said, 'I believe we have seen the last of this terrible fighting and massacre in British New Guinea. The report of this expedition will spread everywhere, and if it, as I believe it will, results in the effectual checking of such awful massacres, it will serve to crown the life work of that noble man, Chalmers'.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ELLIOTT'S FIGHT WITH DE WET.

AMENDMENT BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE REJECTED.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The losses in Elliott's fight with De Wet, were, in the Gordons, Lieutenant Alan Cameron and six men killed and thirteen wounded, in the Bedfords, Lieutenant Strong and five men killed, and Captain Finlay and eight men wounded. The remainder were all Australians.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Lloyd George moved an adjournment of the discussion on the subject of the Boer refugee camps.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman supported the motion which, however, was rejected by 253 against 134 votes.

The Liberal Imperialists abstained from voting.

The minority included 54 Irish members.

Mr. Brodrick said the occupants of the Boer refugee camps numbered 63,127 and he was communicating with Lord Kitchener with a view to the release of those women and children having friends willing to maintain them but no others. Experience, he said, had justified the policy of concentration.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

ENEMY LOSE 500.

An official despatch states that the Somaliland expedition reached Somala, on the 1st instant, having captured 3,500 cattle. The main body continued their march on the 2nd, against the Mad Mullah leaving Macneill and 300 men to guard Somala.

Two thousand of the enemy subsequently thrice attacked Macneill, but were repulsed, losing 500 men. The British loss was ten killed and nine wounded.

THE FORTIFICATION OF GIBRALTAR.

Mr. Balfour replying to a question in the Commons said the Government did not propose to make an offer to purchase Spanish territory with a view to improving the fortification of Gibraltar.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING AT KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 14.

A fashionable wedding was held this afternoon in all Saint's Church, Kirkee, when Captain W. B. R. Sandys, Royal Horse Artillery, son of Major Sandys of Fulford House, was married to Miss Joan Proudfoot, only daughter of Brigadier-General Proudfoot, Commanding Deesa District. The bridegroom accompanied by his brother, Mr. Sandys, who acted as bestman, arrived about a quarter of an hour to time The bride drove up punctually leaning on the arm of her father, who gave her away and looked extremely pretty in her bridal attire, which was of rich ivory satin. As the bridal party moved up to the altar the choir sang an hymn. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Revd. Dickens, Chaplain of Kirkee. The ceremony commenced with the choir singing the hymn "O Perfect Love" and at the conclusion the happy pair passed through an archway formed of crossed swords.

The church was beautifully decorated and the guests went to the residence of Brigadier-General and Mrs. Proudfoot, where the reception was held. General Blakeley proposed the health of the couple and wished them long life and every prosperity. It is said that Captain Sandys will not remain long at Kirkee and what is Kirkee's loss will possibly soon be Mhow's gain. Captain Sandys then appropriately thanked the speaker, when a carriage drawn by a team of battery horses and driven by Lieutenants Campbell, Ingpen and Ballard drove the happy couple to the station to catch the mail for Bombay, where the honeymoon is to be spent. The presents were numerous and many of them were costly.

RAID BY MAHSUDS.

THREE RAIDERS KILLED AND ONE CAPTURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Some Mahsuds last Saturday raided the village of a Shekh near the mouth of the Gumal Pass in the Dera Ismail Khan district. A pursuit party turned out and overtook and killed three of the raiders and captured one prisoner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is notified for information that the Nevasa with the Jubaland Force left Kismayu on the 12th instant, and will probably arrive in Bombay on the 21st idem. The steamer will proceed into the Prince's Dock on arrival and the troops will be disembarked at the Jettyshed and despatched to destinations by special trains as follows:—First train with Section No. 9, Native Mountain Battery, R.A., to Abbottabad and two trains with 16th Bombay Infantry to Poona.

BOMBAY, DEPARTURES, JUNE 18.—McMann, Captain, Punjab, R. A. M. C., off duty to Rawal Pindi,

Watts, Lieutenant, Punjab, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to join regiment at Kohat.

DeWinton, Major, Punjab, Hants Regiment, to join to Nowshera.

Saunders, Colonel, Madras, R. A. M. C., on duty to Mandalay.

Kidd, Lieutenant, Bombay, 23rd Bombay Rifles, to rejoin to Mir Ali Khel.

Lucas, Colonel, Bombay Commissariat Transport Department, from leave to Poona.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 17.

The Clan line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan line steamer Clan Macaulay arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. steamer s. s. Malta arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. steamer s. s. Rome arrived here this morning.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 13th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowmuggar 3 16-32.
The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 11-16
2½ per cent. Rentes	100 ex
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	83 3-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16

SWARMS OF LOCUSTS PASS THROUGH CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

Several swarms of locusts passed over Calcutta this morning, apparently en route to the rich agricultural fields in the vicinity of Diamond Harbour. Numbers of weary stragglers took refuge in the trees that line most of the streets in the City and myriads found a temporary resting place on the maidan Crows and kites were the first to discover the swarms and played havoc with them. It is to be feared that the present invasion bids no good to Bengal agriculturalists. The flights that were seen to-day may do no particular harm, but June being their breeding season, they are more than likely to multiply with alarming rapidity and then attack the crops in untold millions. The Locust invasion this year is admittedly a serious one and may result in enormous damage being done to the crops in various parts of the country and not the least significant feature of the present invasion is that flights have penetrated so far from Baluchistan as Calcutta. In doing this it would seem, according to records that have been kept, that locusts on the present occasion have made a record journey, but old residents recall an immense flight that passed over Calcutta in the early sixties, darkening the sky in their passage and causing great consternation amongst the natives.

THE OLD WELLINGTONIAN DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

At the Old Wellingtonian dinner to-night there were present:—Colonel Nixon, Staff Corps, Lieut.-Colonels Hawkins, R. H. A., Finnis, R. E., Major Doubency, South Staffords, Captain Corbett, South Staffords, Lieutenants Stockley, R. E., and Olivets, Lancashire Fusiliers and Messrs. Bundury, C. S., Clogstoun, Indian Police and Harington, P. W. D.

SNOW IN GARWAL AND KULU.

The Deputy Commissioner of Garhwal and Assistant Commissioner of Kulu report several light falls of snow in the higher ranges in May. The two Garhwal passes into Tibet and the Rotang Pass are still blocked.

MONSOON WINDS.

The monsoon winds on both sides of India appear to-day to be somewhat slackening.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE BOWLING AVERAGES.

In spite of the fact that the opening month of the season was characterised by some very heavy scoring, it is consoling to find that many bowlers have achieved quite a series of noteworthy preformances The welcome return to form of Hirst as a bowler must have proved a source of immense delight to all partisans of Yorkshire. Coming into the Yorkshire team primarily as a bowler, the young left-hander had of late so much developed his batting at the expense of his bowling that far from being considered a good trundler he came to be looked upon as a mere change. Another noteworthy feature is the sudden rise of the young Warwick professional Hargreave as a bowler. Having commenced playing for Warwickshire some two years back, Hargreave had up till now met with but a small measure of success. This season, however, he has done a lot of excellent work for the hardware County and has given distinct indications of developing into a dangerous bowler. Mead, Mo'd, Rhodes, Trott and the younger Gunn have all maintained their already high reputations, while all Middlesex supporters will hail with pleasure Jack Hearne's welcome return to his old form. Mead started the season with a couple of splendid performances but having injured his knee soon afterwards he was compelled to stand out of a match or two and to bowl very little in the matches that he played. All the more credit to him, therefore, for heading the averages. Sharp of Lancashire has done useful work for the County Palatine and bids fair to prove a worthy successor to Mold. The Surrey cracks, Richardson and Lockwood, have yet to play themselves into form. Hirst has taken the highest number of wickets but he is closely followed by Rhodes, Frott, Hargreave and Jack Hearne all of whom are only a trifle behind him. Appended are the bowling averages:—

Bowler.	No. of overs bowled.	No. of maiden over.	Total of runs given.	No. of wickets taken.	Average per wicket.
Mead	182·4	65	374	31	12·06
Hirst	236	61	601	49	12·26
Hargreave	245·2	79	533	42	12·68
Mold	139·3	34	353	28	12·71
Rhodes	261·5	79	676	48	14·08
Sharp	201	37	597	35	16·58
Hearne (J T)	314·5	93	728	41	17·75
Trott	278·4	65	890	47	18·93
Gunn	204	69	447	23	19·43
D L A Jephson	189·5	25	538	27	19·92
Llewellyn	222·3	62	697	33	21·12
Webb (S)	186·2	45	464	22	21·18
Bland	157·5	34	467	21	22·19
Lockwood	891·5	52	511	22	23·22
Burrows	178·2	26	585	25	23·40
Wass	170·3	31	504	21	24
J H Sinclair	143·4	24	500	20	25
Lees	230·5	59	613	24	25·54
Reeves	158·2	37	511	20	25·55
Huggins	181·3	46	541	21	25·76
W M Bradley	202	37	646	24	26·91
Richardson	242·3	43	856	31	27·61
Braund	321·4	48	1153	37	31·16

Minimum qualification for inclusion in the above list: 20 wickets.

Z.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AND THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to thank the Managing Director of the Tramway Company for the concession which he has so gracefully made in the matter of market transfers at Grant's Buildings. I am sure the option which he intends to give Colaba residents will be greatly appreciated by them. Perhaps Mr. Rimington will allow me to suggest that to avoid any possible confusion it would be well if an intimation were given that market passengers wishing to transfer at Grant's Buildings should there take the Victoria Gardens car or the Prince's Dock tram proceeding via the Secretariat.—Yours, etc.

SASSOON DOCKER.

Bombay, June 18th.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 15th June, 1901:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1901 to 15th June 1901	4,164,001
3. Balance to be remitted from 16th June 1901 to 31st March 1902	12,335,999

OWING to the strong dissatisfaction of ratepayers with the general sanitary condition of Hong Kong, and particularly with the present plague outbreak, a public meeting will shortly be held to formulate a petition to the Colonial Secretary, asking him to appoint a special commission on sanitation, also requesting the establishment of a municipal council similar to the one at Singapore.

AT Etampes, a little while ago, I met (says a writer in the "Traveller") an enthusiastic young French amateur chauffeur who was driving a De Dion voiturette. He had come from Biarritz in two long days, getting up as soon as it was light in the morning. He assured me that, running short of petrol in a village where the stock was all exhausted, he had replenished his tank with absinthe from the nearest cafe, and that the motor had worked excellently!

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

ACCIDENT AT THE OPERA.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

LONDON, MAY 31.

WITH the exception of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Much Ado About Nothing" is almost the only one of Shakespeare's comedies that has been turned into an opera by a composer of the highest rank. Yet Berlioz's "Beatrice et Benedict," in spite of much brilliant music, has hardly been heard out of Germany, and as far as England is concerned, the way was quite clear for Professor Stanford and Mr. Julian Sturgis, whose "Much Ado About Nothing" was produced, with every sign of success, at Covent Garden. Shakespeare's story is not very easy to treat from an operatic point of view, nor can it be altogether said to crave for musical expression. It is almost inevitable that Hero and Claudio should be the most prominent figures in the action, and that the wooing of Beatrice should appear more or less as a rather obtrusive under-plot, while the combat of wit between Benedick and Leonato's niece, the humours of Dogberry and the Watchmen, and the number of small, but important, minor characters, are all difficulties in the way of making the play into a good libretto. With such obstacles to sur-mount, it is all the more creditable to Mr. Julian Sturgis that he has turned out such an excellent piece of work. Not only has he compressed Shakespeare's action into four acts of reasonable length without sacrificing anything necessary to the plot, but he has also preserved so much of the original language, and written his own interpolations with such literary skill and charm that the book is very far above the average, and deserves to be quoted as a model of good workmanship. In Mr. Sturgis's first act, the scene of which takes place in a hall of Leonato's house, the incidents of the two first acts of the original are compressed as far as the orchard scene which is transferred to Act II., where it gives an opportunity for a love duet between Hero and Claudio, the act ending with the execution of Don John's plot, which here takes place in sight of the audience. Act III. is entirely taken up by the church scene, while the last act comprises the arrest and confession of Borachio and the scene at the tomb before which the lament, "Done to death by slanderous tongues," is sung by Beatrice, the denouement being brought about by the Friar's leading Hero from the interior of the sepulchre.

From this brief summary it will be seen that the librettist has crowded many incidents into a very small compass, and has thus provided Professor Stanford with plenty of opportunities for a score which is full of brightness, tuneful melody, and well-contrasted musical effects. The opera would be heard to greater advantage in a smaller house, where the beauty of its orchestration and the rapidity of many of the declamatory passages would be more in keeping than they are in a very large theatre but, even with all the drawbacks inseparable from a performance at Covent Garden of a work which in Paris would belong to the Opera Comique repertory, "Much Ado About Nothing" is so charmiug and attractive that it can hardly fail to be welcome to opera-goers. The first two acts in particular are quite excellent, and go from beinning to end with unflagging spirit and gaiety. In the opening scenes the chorus, "Sigh no more, ladies," the stately Saraband and charming Morris Dance (the latter accompanied by a five-part chorus), the ensemble at the betrothal of Claudio and Nero, and the madrigal, "Love, yield thy darts," follow one another in rapid succession, in admirable contrast to the more serious mood of the graceful love-music for Hero and Claudio which occupies the chief part of the first scene of the second act. Even better is the delightful scherzo-like treatment of the Arbour scene, for which Professor Stanford has written music that could not be excelled for daintiness and delicate humour. In the third act, the change from comedy to tragedy is marked by a corresponding alteration in the spirit of the music. The church scene, with its Latin hymns and processions of monks, is treated thoroughly in the spirit of grand opera, and the short ensemble preceding the exit of Hero only needs the addition of a chorus to be quite in the true Verdi manner. The succeeding duet between Beatrice and Benedick, from a musical point of a view, is rather an anti-climax, though an effective ending to the act is provided by the introduction of a procession with the bier of Hero. In the last act the business between Borachio and the Watch gives Professor Stanford and opportunity for quite a new orchestral illustration of Dogberry's famous, "Oh, that I had been written down an ass!" but the chief musical interest of the act is the beautiful lament sung by Beatrice at the supposed tomb of Hero, the melody of which is written in the unusual time of five crotchets to a bar. The work ends as brightly as it began, with a repetition of the opening chorus, "Sigh no more ladies."

The performance was conspicuous for all-round efficiency, and showed every sign of careful rehearsal and intelligent stage-management. Both the Hero of Mdme. Suzanne Adams and the Claudio of Mr. John Coates deserve the highest praise. For these two parts the composer has written the most grateful and attractive music in the whole work and both artists were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded them. Mr. Cotes is a real accession to the small body of English tenors who can both sing and act, and in spite of the fact that alter a long and tiring rehearsal on Wednesday he sang the part of Walther in "Tannhauser," throughout "Much Ado About Nothing" his performance was quite excellent. The Beatrice of Mdme. Brema and the Benedick of Mr. Bispham were always clever and spirited, and it was interesting to note how these two thorough artists adapted themselves to parts which are very different from those in which they are usually seen. M. Plancon was of the greatest service as the Friar, his splendid voice and perfect vocal method being especially impressive in the Church Scene. The minor characters were mostly filled by young artists, the most promising of whom was Mr. Griswold, who displayed a fine voice and a good style as Leonato. Mr. Foster as Don Pedro and Mr. Rea as Don John also sang well, and Herr Blass as Dogberry and Mr. Richard Temple as Seacole made a very amusing pair of watchmen. The chorus might with advantage have been larger, but its members acted with unusual spirit and intelligence. The orchestra was excellent, and the whole performance was admirably conducted by Signor Mancinelli, who shared with the composer, the librettist, and the principal singers, the enthusiastic applause and recalls with which each act of the opera was received by an audience comprising nearly every well-known musician in London.

Fortunately it was not a very serious accident, but it squarely knocked out the unfortunate Telramund, and caused everybody concerned an extremely mauvais quart d'heure. Rarely, indeed, have there been so many white faces among the opera officials as after the first act at Covent Garden on Saturday night. It was that luckless "Lohengrin" again. At Drury Lane in 1875, when Sir Michael Costa, who cordially detested Wagner and all his works, followed the premature disappearance of the Swan with the sardonic stage order, "Bring up dat ole goose," the eminent conductor prophesied that one of "dese days Lohengrin and Telramund would do themselves a mischief." The prophecy was speedily fulfilled, as we shall presently see. On Saturday the mischief happened at the end of the first act. The two then engage in mortal combat, and as Herr Knote, the eminent tenor of Munich, went for the recreant Telramund with vigour, by some unfortunate accident the two shields became interlocked, so that Herr Mohwinkel not only received Lohengrin's heavy shield flat on his nose, but, also the hilt of the powerful sword which the knight wielded struck his cheek bone, and knocked him out of time. He fell back into the arms of some of the bystanders, and was immediately assisted off, most of the audience believing the incident to have been an excellent piece of realistic stage acting. A few moment afterwards, however, the anxious face of Mr. Neil Forsyth was seen scanning the stalls in search of a surgeon. Mr. Forsyth was surprised in a suit of tweeds, for he had been busy and had not had time to don the claw hammer coat and white tie of evening civilized life.

A doctor was speedily introduced on the stage, and although it was obvious that Herr Mohwinkel would not be able to continue the representation, the welcome news was soon passed round that the luckless baritone's injuries were likely to temporarily affect his personal appearance rather than to be physically serious; although, had the blow been a little higher, the result might have been different. The wounded man had, of course, the best of medical attention, and a little later he was able to be removed to his hotel, with the heartiest good wishes of the entire company. The man, indeed, most to be pitied in the matter was Herr Knote, who was now playing Lohengrin for the first time in London, and who naturally was much distressed at the unfortunate accident, although it is only fair to say that Herr Mohwinkel generously blamed himself for unguarded swordsmanship.

The contretemps put to an immediate and severe test the resources of the Covent Garden Company. It is not too much to say that in almost any subsidised opera house in Europe such an accident would inevitably have involved the premature collapse of the performance. But at Covent Garden the management are always more or less on the look-out for a sudden—usually a bronchial—breakdown. While, therefore, the wounded man was being surgically attended to, Herr Muhlman, who had played the role of Telramund in New York, and was, indeed, announced for it at Covent Garden to-morrow, was hastily stripping himself of the tabard of the Herald, which was assumed by M. Dufriche, who was assisting in the direction of the stage show, and who, as the late Sir Augustus Harris once laughingly declared, was competent to assume at a moment's notice any part from the Apothecary to Lucrezia Borgia. To criticise the representation under such circumstances would be palpably absurd. There might, under ordinary conditions, have been a good deal to say about the Ortrud of Fsl. Claus, who sang very finely, although the music was scarcely within her range, and the melo-dramatic side of the character was somewhat overdone; about the Lohengrin of Herr Knote, which was manly and dignified rather than subtle; about the Elsa of Madame Eames, who sang the music charmingly, and to whom excitement appeared to have lent unaccustomed animation; and about the conducting of Herr Lohse, who amply satisfied all who believe in the true Wagnerian theory of the equal importance of orchestra and voices. But it was obvious that the accident had unnerved almost everybody; and we must wait until to-morrow, when the performance will be repeated, to form a just opinion of it.

Lohengrin has been held by opera-singers who are fully as superstitious as other stageplayers to be an unlucky opera, although it has certainly contributed more to the coffers of managers than any other of Wagner's works. Very early in its British career it provoked an amusing duel between Signor Campanini and Signor Fancelli both great operatic tenors of five and twenty years ago but both of whom have now joined the majority. It was a question of a matinee when Campanini elected to be indisposed, and Fancelli unexpectedly took his place. Nobody was aware that Fancelli knew the part, but although not at all a Wagnerian vocalist, he sang the music in the pure Italian manner in a style, in short, which would probably astonish younger opera-goers who labour under the belief that Lohengrin had never been vocalised until it was taken into the repertory of M. Jean de Reszke. Francelli's success led to the duel which took place in the then empty enclosed space in Vinegar-yard, recently swept away by the metropolitan improvements. The weapons were umbrellas, and after severely trying the patience of the only two spectators from the upstairs window outside the room of Mr. Cowen (father of the Philharmonic conductor, and then Lord Dudley's factotum, and treasurer of the theatre), they rushed at one another, only to find each in the corner previously occupied by the other. Their honour was satisfied, and the two went off arm-in-arm to dinner. Shortly afterwards happened the accident which well-nigh ended the stage career of Signor Galassi. He was the original Telramund at Drury Lane in 1875 after the production at Covent Garden. Fancell was apt to be carried away by the business of the scene, and one night, during the first series of performances, he, in the marriage chamber scene, brought his sword so fiercely down upon the head of Galassi that from that time successive Lohengrins have merely raised the sword to Telramund, the traitor apparently dying from sheer fright.

For the first time for many years, we have a show of the works, not of a school, but of one man, and the choice of the Bavarian painter, Karl Heffner, is in the first instance, appropriate, and, by the success of the show, amply justified. His work was first appreciated, and for a long time solely appreciated in England. The Germans admit that we found him out—it was not till 1888 that they recognised the gift of one of their own greatest painters. English appreciation of him was the more remarkable, because, though he studied and painted our English landscape, Windsor and Yarmouth, the Norfolk Broads and the Thames Reaches, yet he always saw it through his own German spectacles. His sympathy is not for the richness and leafiness of English scenery, for meadows and pastures and harrows, for bordering woods and wide stretches of fertile valley. Green has little space on his palette, when we consider that his subject is landscape, and his skies are generally grey, full of light, but greyed with vapour, and crossed by lazily-shifting clouds. The work that gave him his fame is the large canvas of The Gloaming, No. 18, and in it he adopts a composition which he has utilised again and again. The centre of the picture is devoted to a group of well-massed trees which shadow farm-buildings and homesteads, whose roofs of thatch or time-mellowed tile are reflected in the sliding water of a stream that fills the foreground. The sky overhead is full of grey evening light, a few vapoury clouds cross it, but the brightness of it fills the foreground water with light, and the river stretches away with steely reflections to a low and mysterious horizon. The solitariness no less than the peacefulness of evening is the painter's subject here. It is, indeed, a constant subject, and always it is the grey of evening that he paints, cool, airy skies, cool but never chilly, the first approach of autumn. He found Nature in accord with what he could best express with a palette, set as he loved to set it, and seen in that pensive mood which belongs to him as a painter, when after visiting England, but scarcely interpreting English scenery, he made an excursion into the Roman Campagna. The dreariness of the landscape, redeemed by association, appealed to him; he felt it, and painted it emotionally. So he gives us No. 22, "Repose," the long perspective of the broken arches of the aquaduct of Claudius, with its monumental masonry, in soiltary possession of the desolate flooded plain. The arched sky overhead is crammed with saffron-hued vapour, a few pine trees stretch forth their stunted branches, sedge and bramble and winter-withered grass break up by the foreground; in the far distance there is just a suggestion of the bridges and towers and palaces of Rome. But the scene is solitary, and the whole landscape wrapped in the beauty: and desolateness of the malarial air.

LITERATURE says:—The Lady Mayoress Miss Kathleen Haydn Green, who is the granddaughter of Joseph Haydn, of "The Dictionary of Dates" has herself strayed into the land of letters, having published a volume of verse in 1899. She is about to establish a precedent by being the first Lady Mayoress to publish a book during her tenure of office. Her new book will be published immediately by Mr. John Lane. It is entitled "Twelve Allegories."

A HISTORIC pair of pistols has been inherited by Mr. Pierce Mahony, ex-M. P., of Grange Con, Co. Wicklow, from his uncle. The weapons were used in the Waterloo year by Daniel O'Connell in the duel he fought with D'Esterre, in which the latter was mortally wounded. O'Connell had characterised the Dublin Corporation as "beggarly"; D'Esterre, a member of the city guild of merchants, posed as champion of the civic body, and was the challenger. O'Connell took the fatality greatly to heart, and vowed he would never again engage in a duel. So, twenty years later, the Irish leader declined Benjamin Disraeli's challenge, which followed O'Connell's famous denunciation of the future Premier as the "heir-at-law of the blasphemous thief who died on the Cross." On failing to obtain satisfaction from O'Connell, Disraeli sent a challenge to his son Morgan; but the young O'Connell would not meet him. This same son had exchanged shots with Lord Alvanley, on behalf of his father, who, in answer to an offensive expression, had referred to his lordship as "a bloated buccaneer."

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN adjourned meeting of the above authority was held yesterday at its office, Albert Buildings, Mr. S. Rebsch in the chair. There were also present Brigadier-General Riddell, Lieutenant-Colonel Olivier, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs Sasson J. David, F. C. Rimington, D. E. Wacha, W. D. Sheppard, E. Gray, J. Willcocks, and Dr. Viegas.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTING ROADS.

On the motion of the chairman it was resolved to accept the tender from Mr. Vishnu Hari, amounting to Rs. 10,330 for the completion of Glider Street, and another from Messrs. Ravji Vyapal and Ramchandra Dadaji amounting to Rs. 59,000 for constructing roads at Agripada.

MAINTENANCE OF THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

The Engineer of the Improvement Trust applied for an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 for the maintenance of the Kennedy Sea Face. On the motion of the chairman the sanction asked for was given.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME FROM QUEEN'S ROAD TO CARNAC BRIDGE.

The Board then considered the following minute by the Chairman on a report submitted by the Engineer, showing the comparative cost of constructing the main artery of scheme No. II as a 60 and 80 feet road:—As desired by the board in their resolution of 2nd April last, the Engineer submitted a report showing the cost of constructing the main artery of scheme No. 2 as a road of 60 feet width and also of 80 feet width. It would be seen that an 80 feet road would cost Rs. 12,34,300 more than the 60 feet road, the cost being respectively Rs. 40,39,000 and Rs. 28,04,700. The increased cost within the limits of scheme No. 2 would be Rs. 4,94,100. The Chairman should state that the proposal made by the Engineer in which he concurred was to somewhat extend scheme No. 2 so that the new main artery might end for the time being at the Jooma Musjid whence a fair road already extends eastwards. All charges up to the Jooma Musjid would be debited to scheme No. 2. When first inspected scheme No. 2 did not contemplate the construction of the northerly road now decided upon, and if the making of this road were to be strictly confined to the limits of the area notified for the scheme the temporary terminus of the road would be in the narrow lane called New Sianooman Lane, a most undesirable temporary termination. In spite of the notable increase in cost amounting to Rs. 1,250 000, he advocated the Construction of the 80 feet road for the following reasons:—A. Experience had shown that the road widening was always considered insufficient by succeeding generations and that they should not simply adhere to what might be a sufficient width at present. B. The existence of burning and burial grounds to the west would prevent another air-shaft being provided through the City, for nearly three generations, of a mile northward. C. For Sanitary reasons and to prevent the spread of a great fire the existence of a wide thoroughfare would be of inestimable value. The Engineer desires the formal sanction of the Board to the omission from acquisition of the areas marked in the plan, which were not included in the notified scheme. The omission and new inclusions would result in the net cost of scheme No. 2 being reduced by nearly 5 lakhs up to the Jooma Musjid. He had already explained that this limit was in excess of that originally contemplated for scheme No. 2. The omission included the cloth market. He requested the sanction of the board to the commissions and additions to the scheme shown in the plan.

Mr. Wacha in a long minute of dissent opposed the construction of an eighty feet road which was likely to benefit posterity more than the present generation.

Other members in their minutes advocated the construction of a road 60 feet wide.

The chairman proposed that the main artery of scheme No. 2 should be constructed with a width of 80 feet. The additional areas should be notified for acquisition, and arrangements should be made for the cancellation of the notifications in respect of areas marked in the plan. That Government and the Corporation should be informed of the decision of the Board regarding the width of the main artery. Mr. Shephard moved by way of amendment that in view of the extra expenditure involved the Board is of opinion that it is undesirable for the road to be 80 feet in width for its whole length but that with the view of allowing free access of sea air to the City from the Kennedy Sea Face the Board approved of the proposed road being made 80 feet wide from Queen's Road to Kalbadevi road only.

The amendment was carried by a majority and was also carried as a substantive motion.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim moved another amendment to the effect that the width of the entire road should be kept 60 feet. The amendment was lost.

The Board then adjourned.

THE CHAIR AND THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Baptista raised the question of the legality of appropriating the "Municipal Fund" in payment of costs incurred for preparing amendments to the "Municipal Act." It may be legal or otherwise, but Mr. Baptista sought the verdict of the Corporation by raising the issue in an amendment, which was worded thus:—"That the President be requested to inform the Commissioner that the Corporation regrets its inability to give the requisite sanction." This amendment was ruled out of order. Mr. Sayani implored Mr. Baptista to withdraw the objectionable epithet that Mr. Baptista in a moment of indignation hurled against the President, and advised him to take constitutional measures. Mr. Baptista's notice of motion "that the President's ruling was wrong" is apparently the result of that counsel. At last Monday's meeting of the Corporation he asked for priority for his motion and it was given to him. Forthwith the President ruled it out of order before even Mr. Baptista proposed it. It was the ruling of the President that was sought to be called in question. It was the President who was arraigned before the bar of the Corporation. That being the case, according to all the recognized rules of procedure on such occasions another chairman ought to have been elected to preside during the discussion of the motion. If it was really 'out of order,' the President would have acted, to say the least of it, more properly, had he left it to the chairman that would have been elected. As an interested party he ought to have refrained from ruling it out of court himself. It would have been befitting the high and responsible position that the President of the Corporation occupies if he had said on the occasion that no man ought to be a judge in his own case and as he was directly concerned in the matter he would request the Corporation to select some one as Chairman. Be that as it may; what becomes of the freedom of discussion? If a councillor can be effectually gagged by being ruled out of order; and if that order cannot be questioned, it is unnecessary to talk of freedom of discussion. I do not wish to express any opinion one way or the other, as far as the merits of Mr. Baptista's motion are concerned; but I cannot help thinking that the President's ruling is a blow to Local Self-Government. Councillors do not seem to appreciate the gravity of such a ruling. I do not think any Corporation in the world would tolerate it. To rule one out of order and then to stop his mouth from criticising or exposing the error of that ruling would indeed be entertaining, though preposterous were it not serious and deplorable. What becomes of a constitutional remedy? Will Mr. Mehta or some other bright luminary of the Corporation answer!—Yours, &c.

CHOONILAL H. SEFALVAD.

Medows St., Bombay, June 18.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper, containing correspondence respecting slavery in East Africa and Zanzibar and Pemba, shows that the situation is very satisfactory. Very few slaves are now smuggled from Zanzibar, and the Sultan is loyally co-operating with the British authorities. On March 16, the number of slaves in Zanzibar and Pemba were approximately 50,000.

THE system of workmen's insurance in Germany is a huge piece of State machinery. The magnitude of the system (says "The British Medical Journal") may be estimated by the fact that it pays out, in one way or another, about one million marks (£50,000), a day. The sick workman has no longer to trouble himself as to how he shall obtain money to pay for medical treatment, and what will become of his family should he himself be rendered unfit for work. The workman whose earning power is reduced by an accident connected with his employment now obtains just compensation, and the aged poor have the satisfaction of knowing that although they can no longer work, they can still, owing to the insurance system, contribute their share towards the expenses of the household, and are not obliged to depend on the earnings of their children or on ordinary public charity. The system of workmen's insurance has been gradually built up within the last seventeen years, but it is admitted that improvements are required and gaps have still to be filled in.

AN ELEPHANT SUICIDE.

ANECDOTES recording the marvellous sagacity often displayed by animals are numerous, and always interesting. Had I not, however, been an eye-witness of the incidents, I am about to relate, I should probably have found it rather difficult to believe that the elephant, besides being sagacious and often revengeful, is capable of feeling humiliation and disgrace and, perhaps, remorse so keenly as to cause his self-destruction. Early in the sixties—when the iron horse was a comparative stranger to Southern India—I was detailed to proceed in charge of military stores from N——to S——(a distance of about 600 odd miles by road); and with a sepoy escort, a string of elephants, camels and bullock carts for the conveyance of the stores and other impedimenta, I started before daybreak one morning on my long and tedious march. Among the elephants was a huge tusker, Sultan, a magnificent beast, one of the largest I have ever seen. But though huge and powerful, Sultan was very docile and obedient and showed great affection for his keeper Abdulla and his infant son. He would stand for hours patiently fanning the flies off the child as it lay asleep on a scrap of cloth spread between his great forefoot. One morning, we had struck our tents and were getting ready for the day's march, when Sultan, with his mahout perched on his neck, was marched up to receive his load. But the elephant was in a bad temper, and in spite of all his mahout's commands and threats he would not kneel to have his burden placed on his back. The mahout, determined to enforce obedience, raised his heavy steel goad and brought it down with force on the elephant's head; but the next moment the latter had coiled his trunk round the man's waist, dragged him off his lofty perch, and planting one of his huge fore feet on the man's chest crushed him to death. The mahout's wife, frantic with grief at seeing her husband slain, threw herself and her infant before the elephant, crying to him that, as he had murdered their protector and bread-winner, to allow them to share the same fate. But beyond raising the child tenderly and placing it near him, gently stroking its face with his trunk he took no notice of them.

In those days each working elephant was allowed a pint of arrack as part of his daily ration. This was given him after his day's work was done, and it was amusing to see each one pour his peg down his capacious throat with such apparent relish. And the intelligent brutes knew full well when their arrack had been watered or when the dishonest mahout robbed his charge of a portion of his liquor. It transpired at the inquest on the body of the murdered mahout that he had been in the habit of helping himself to a peg out of Sultan's daily allowance of arrack, but on the morning before his death, while under the influence of liquor, he had robbed the elephant of considerably more than the usual peg, making up the deficiency with water. This was apparently the cause of the animal's ill temper,—the blow from the heavy goad being the "spark that fired the mine." Whether it was from a continued feeling of resentment or remorse at having committed the crime I cannot say, but I fancy it was the latter, for Sultan refused his food, would do no work, and although he would molest nobody, yet he would allow none to approach him except the mahout's widow. When camp was struck he would take up his chain, throw it across his back and fall into his accustomed place in the line of march. Arrived at the camping ground he would drop his chain and allow himself to be tethered.

We reached S——at length, and a Court Martial was called to try Sultan for the murder of his mahout. The culprit was marched up between two other elephants and took his stand before the President's table, looking as though he quite understood all that was taking place. He was sentenced to be flogged, the punishment being administered by two elephants almost as large and powerful as himself standing on either side of the culprit, each armed with a stout steel chain with an iron shot at the end. Sultan took his punishment quietly, and was then marched off to the lines. But the same afternoon, when he was taken with the other elephants to water at a neighbouring tank, he deliberately walked in beyond his depth and in spite of every effort made to drag him out he drowned himself.—C. B. B. in the "Madras Mail."

VALUATION OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS.

A BOMBAY Architect in the "Indian Municipal Journal" writes:—The Bombay capitalist has for a long time past looked upon investment in building property as very safe. It yielded him a good return on his investment. Whether it is an office in the Fort, a godown or a shop in the market, a chawl at Nagpada, or a stable on Bellasis Road, it fetched him a good profit. Therefore, in course of time, building and selling became a regular business. There are many men in Bombay whose sole occupation is either to build and sell, or buy and sell. The ordinary investor has no special knowledge of the value of buildings, but he looks only to the monthly rent. Therefore it is that Bombay has given rise to so many jerry buildings which would not last even half a century without substantial repairs. I propose to give below some information which would help the ordinary investor to form an idea of the value of land and buildings in Bombay.

First, we have

He has to lay by Rs. 13,500 in 75 years, so that when his building has become old he will have Rs. 15,000 in his hand to build again the same kind of building. To save Rs. 13,500, he will have to lay by every year, Rs. 13,500 by 0029 = Rs. 39·15. In 30 years this amount has accumulated to Rs. 39·15 by 51·62 = Rs. 2,012. Interest is calculated at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. compound interest, for the small amounts of sinking fund money can be invested only in Government paper to be quite safe.

Now, if the owner wants to sell this building, he may demand Rs. 15,000 and give to the purchaser Rs. 2,012 which he has put by, or take only Rs. 12,988.

The rate of land is arrived at in two ways, one offering a check over the other. The first is by an inspection of deeds of sale in the neighbourhood. It is like this: a house and land measuring 200 sq. yds. was bought for Rs. 2,500. The house being old, was sold to a "Bohra" for Rs. 500, and another new house was built. Now, we see in this case, that the man actually spent Rs. 2,000 for 200 sq. yds. of land. Thus the price of 1 sq. yd. = Rs. 10. The second is by valuation on the rental method, which I shall deal with in the next issue.

Now we shall work out an example of valuing a property—

Q. Find out the value of a property consisting of 240 sq. yds. of land and a building measuring 65,480 c. ft., assuming the rate of land per sq. yd. is Rs. 10 and the rate per c. ft. 2 1-2 annas. The building is 30 years old, and will last for another 30 years. The estimated amount of deductions for insanitary condition is Rs. 1,052.

Valuation on land and building.

65,480 c. ft. at 2 1-2 as. per c. ft. when new....	Rs. 10,228
240 sq. yds. Land, at Rs. 10 per sq. yd. .... ,,	2,400
Total value of land and building, new..	Rs. 12,628
Deduct for depreciation for age 30 / Life 60 Rs / 0051 by 51·62 by 9-10 by 10,228	Rs. 2,376.
Deduct for insanitary condition —	1,052
Total deduction	Rs. 3,428
Present value of land and building	Rs. 9,200

MADRAS STEAMER FREIGHTS.

We are given to understand by local Agents of the Bucknall Line of steamers, that the Line is prepared to consider proposals for freight homewards at a rate fixed in accordance with the recent suggestion of the Freight Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, viz., that the rates of freight from Madras should be fixed on the basis of Bombay rates, such rates to be, say, 5% above the Bombay equivalent, and to be net and free from all rebates whatsoever. There can be no doubt that this offer marks a distinct step in advance towards a solution of the steamer freights problem in Madras, a problem of supreme importance to local trade, as the Hon'ble Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot pointed out at the Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, "To us members of the mercantile community, deeply interested in the well-being of the trade of Madras," remarked Mr. Arbuthnot, "it seems to me that the burning question of questions, if we are not to lag behind in the race and see our trade gradually dwindle and disappear, is how to make Madras a cheaper port. I have no cut and dried theory as to how this most eminently desirable object is at one fell swoop to be attained, and I know the difficulties that lie in our path. But it is a matter which I think the Chamber is bound to keep ever most prominently before it—and the thing which I think of all others is the most to be desired is that by effective combination we should succeed in securing resonably cheap freights to and from Madras, and do away once for all with the extortionate rates now charged, which are strangling our trade and delivering us tied bound and helpless into the hands of our competitors in Bombay and elsewhere."

These words cannot be quoted or studied too often, for they represent the whole matter in a nutshell. Since they were uttered the desired "combination" has been effected, but it has not yet been "effective." Those concerned took the first step towards freeing themselves from the incubus that is stopping the progress of trade at Madras and at East Coast ports when in April they addressed the Conference Liners offering the terms suggested by the Chamber Sub-Committee. But it seems extremely doubtful if the Conference Liners will consent to the terms, or anything like them. Under such circumstances, those concerned would be justified in accepting the Bucknall Line's proposals, and in freeing themselves from their present shackles, even at the cost of forfeiture of any rebate due to them. But the combination must be whole-hearted and firm. The Bucknall Line will, of course, require in return for a regular service some minimum guarantee as to the amount of tonnage or as to the number of firms using their steamers. It is clear that if any considerable number of firms "stand out," on the selfish consideration that they may subsequently benefit by competition between the Bucknall Line and the Conference Liners, then the whole business will be a miserable fiasco: the Bucknall Line offer will be withdrawn, and the Conference Liners will be stronger and more arbitrary than ever. Provided the Bucknall Line can satisfy requirements as to the frequency and regularity of their service, it should be a question of honour with all the firms who signed the recent letter to the Conference Liners to stand loyally together, and see the thing through the end. The Bucknall Line owns some 50 steamers altogether. It has an American and Indian service as well as a Persian Gulf service, an American-African service, a British and Colonial service, and an American-Australian service. It should have no difficulty whatever, therefore, in organising a frequent and regular service for Madras and Coromandel ports. And the Bucknall Line is probably not the only Line that would be prepared to consider the proposals of Madras merchants.—"Mail."

FIRE ON BOARD THE B. I. S. S. KERBELA.

PROMPT ASSISTANCE FROM H. M. S. POMONE.

At about 9·30 last night a fire was discovered in the bunkers of the B. I. S. S. Kerbela, which arrived yesterday morning from Bombay with a cargo of 10,487 packages of sundry cargo for this port. About 200 tons of coal were stacked in the bunkers. The coolies working the cargo were the first to discover the fire, and soon made it known to the ship's officers, who lost no time in pumping sea water into the burning bunkers. Matters did not improve, however, and assistance was sought from H. M. S. Pomone, which was anchored close to the Kerbela. A number of officers and members of the crew of the cruiser went on board the s.s. Kerbela with hand pumps, hose, &c., with the result that the fire was completely got under by midnight. The men on H. M. S. Pomone deserve credit for their timely and valuable assistance.

The Kerbela is taking in a large quantity of transhipment cargo for coast ports, and sails this evening for Calcutta.—"Times of Ceylon" (June 14.)

THEFT IN COLOMBO HARBOUR.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE B. I. S. S. RAJPOOTANA VICTIMISED.

A serious theft has been committed on board the s.s. Rajpootana, which arrived yesterday morning from Calcutta, with 11,255 bags of rice for this port, the victim being Mr. C. R. Kendall, the Captain, who lost his gold watch and chain, valued at R400. It appears that the Captain returned to the vessel at about 9·30 p.m. last night, and slept on a lounger on deck. Meanwhile, his cabin, which was left unlocked was entered, and this morning it was discovered that his gold watch and chain, together with the waist coat and trousers, were missing. Information was immediately given to the Harbour Police, but the thieves have not been traced yet.—"Times of Ceylon" (June 14.)

"ZULUS ON THE WAR PATH."

Mr. Brunner, member of the Natal Legislative Assembly for the Eshowe District, writes as follows to the "Natal Mercury":—

"Steps have been taken, with the cognisance of the highest Military authorities in the country, to let loose the natives upon the already demoralised enemy, permission being given to them to loot and plunder. The natives of Zululand have been instructed by the Military officers to arm and invade the Vryheid districts. Thousands of head of Boer cattle were brought in and handed over to Colonel Bottomley, and the Zulus were allowed ten per cent. of all the plunder. One Boer, Cornelius Muller, has been seriously wounded with assegais. As a result of this action the Dinizulu and Usibepu tribes are again on the war path."

Mr. Brunner also publishes a telegram of protest sent to the Premier of Natal, and what is stated to be the latter's reply, to the effect that he had sent protest after protest to the Military authorities, but that he believed that Colonel Bottomley had greatly exceeded the instructions given in the original order.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevent startar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY HUNT.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of subscribers to the Bombay Hunt was held on Monday evening at the Bombay Gymkhana. Mr. G. K. Remington presided over a large attendance of members, amongst others there being present Messrs. J. H. Symington, M. F. H., M. F. Reid, A. Froom, F. J. Rome, Guy Livingstone, W. E. Crum, Donald Graham, C. Durnford, S. Hampsen, Turner Laing, E. Pickering, Seymour Hale and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. W. Birkett.

THE REPORT.

The Committee in their report stated:—Twenty-five couple of hounds were purchased and brought out by William Stacey in the s. s. Clan Ranald and arrived in Bombay on the 25th October, 1900, in excellent condition bar one couple—one of which was damaged prior to loading on the steamer and had to be destroyed, the other had mange and died three days after landing. Mr. J. H. Symington was again elected Master, and Mr. J. A. Lord acted as Whip during the season. Mr. Lord also very kindly lived at the Kennels throughout the season, and the thanks of the Hunt are due to him for the trouble, attention and care given by him to the hounds. Hunting commenced on the 29th November 1900 and ended on the 10th March 1901; hounds being out 31 mornings excluding bye-days. Fifteen brace of jackals were accounted for and the Committee hope that the good sport shewn will have satisfied everyone. During the season one hound injured himself so badly by falling into a quarry that he had to be disposed of, one couple died and one hound was killed by a crocodile in Vehar Lake. The remaining twenty-two couple have been sold to the Ootacamund and Belgaum Hunts. The Hunt horses "Sin" and "Frizzle," purchased at the beginning of the season for Rs. 1,100, have been raffled for Rs. 1,140. At the end of the past season the accounts shewed a credit balance of Rs. 748·13·5. The accounts now presented shew a debit balance of Rs. 76·13·8, but when all outstandings have been collected there will be a credit balance of Rs. 1,241·9·2. The accounts have been examined by Mr. W. Turner Green, and the committee take this opportunity of thanking him for having been kind enough to act as Honorary Auditor. Mr. Choonilal Hiralal again supplied the Hunt with coal free of charge for use at the Kennels during the season, and the best thanks of the Hunt are due to this gentleman for his generosity. Mr. T. W. Birkett undertook the duties of Honorary Secretary on Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop's departure to Europe in December, 1900.

On the motion of Mr. M. C. Reid, seconded by Mr. Donald Graham the report and accounts were adopted.

NEXT SEASON'S ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Symington then proposed and Mr. Birkett seconded that arrangements be made as usual for the purchase of a pack of hounds for the next season.

The following gentlemen were then elected members of the Committee for the ensuing season:—Messrs. G. K. Remington, F. C., Macrae, J. L. Symons, H. E. E. Procter, J. H. Symington and D. N. Graham, with power to add to their number.

On the motion of Mr. F. J. Rome, seconded by Mr. Crum, the committee were empowered to appoint a Master and to make all necessary arrangements for the purchase and shipment of a pack of hounds.

Mr. Graham proposed, Mr. Symington seconded and it was agreed that Mr. Dunlop be requested to resume the duties of Honorary Secretary.

The thanks of the meeting having been tendered to Mr. W. M. Turner Green for having kindly audited the accounts, the chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Symington, the Master, for the able and successful manner in which hounds had been hunted during the past season. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Guy Livingstone, and was carried with acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary and a similar compliment to the chair concluded the meeting.

THE GLOUCESTER BOWLER.

Fred Roberts, Gloucestershire's most reliable bowler, is no longer young. He has been playing regularly for fourteen years, and considering that he was twenty-five before he started, it is a wonder he has lasted so long, but he broke down before two matches were completed. In his absence a great deal of extra work has fallen upon Huggins, and it has surprised many that he bore the strain so well. This is his first season, and Gloucestershire are really lucky to have secured his assistance. He came to Clifton a few years ago from Oxford, and at the end of a very successful summer, he was most anxious to remain in order to qualify. When the matter was put before the committee of the County Club several members said he was no good, and it was only after a second application that he was engaged for the Stroud club. With them he completed his qualifying period, and was drafted into the team at the opening of the present season more as a batsman than as a bowler. It is with the ball, however, that he has been most useful. He has come on considerably, and at the present rate of progress will be a fast bowler soon. Just now he is a good medium pace, with a dangerous ball that whips off the pitch. During the past winter, C. L. Townsend had something to say in public on more than one occasion about the necessity of bowlers practising as carefully as batsmen. County authorities should look at the matter in the same light. If A. H. C. Fargus had been taken in hand by a good coach last year he would have done more to justify the good impression he made in his first match at Lord's, and if S. Lane, of Gloucester, who bowled out Brockwell, Hayes, and Lockwood in four overs at the Oval on Monday afternoon, was properly looked after he would also become a most useful recruit. He has a fine local reputation and no man could have wished to make a better start in first-class cricket than he did. But from lack of experience he soon used up his resources, and then he came in for punishment. Somewhat late in his career Walter Hall has scored his first 100 for his county. He bats so correctly that the wonder is he has taken so long to accomplish the feat. He is big enough and strong enough to play a forcing game with ease; and this fact more than another has tended to keep him back. So long as he is content to bat steadily he can generally be relied upon for runs, but directly he becomes impatient, out he goes. At Leyton, however, nothing would tempt him to be reckless, and he gained his reward. He holds an appointment under the Corporation of Bristol, and they have declined to allow him an extension of his leave. This is most unfortunate, for he has become quite the most reliable batsman in the team, and he can be ill spared now when the side are so weak in safe run getters.

THE FAMINE.

NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each *Province* is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	2030	3142	5172
Bombay and Sindh	300625	86275	386900
Central Provinces	495	1511	2006
Total British Provinces ..	303150	89928	393078
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	222	222
Central India States	3839	43	3882
Hyderabad	16221	2804	19025
Baroda	18076	8505	26581
Bombay Native States.. ..	39039	5020	43109
Total Native States ..	76225	16594	92819
Grand Total ..	379375	106522	485897

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	1739	3123	4867	— 305
Bombay and Sindh	307189	89985	397174	+ 11274
Central Provinces	..	2969	2969	+ 963
Total British Provinces ..	308928	96082	405010	+ 11932
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	216	216	— 6
Central India States ..	684	43	727	— 3155
Hyderabad	16380	2860	19240	— 215
Baroda	19673	9025	28698	+ 2117
Bombay Native States ..	49243	5650	54893	+ 2284
Total Native States ..	76980	17794	94774	+ 1965
Grand Total ..	385908	113876	499784	+ 13897

CRICKET GOSSIP FROM ALIGARH.

(FROM A MAHOMEDAN CORRESPONDENT.)

Cricket is an august and noble game. It is one of the important means that enhances the love of every Englishman, no matter at whatever part of the world, for his mother land and is at the same time one of the strongest ties that binds everyone of them to a great attachment for the common interest. It is due to the strong love for the game of cricket that wherever an Englishman goes, he introduces there this world-renowned game, which he proudly calls his 'national game,' India has not been deprived of this national privilege and to-day it boasts of having produced the greatest cricketer in the world—that famous Prince Ranji who is an idol of all the admirers of this game. Australia has make monstrous strides in improving Cricket on a scientific line and has defeated the mother-country on more than one occasion. She is the champion colony now. What does an Englishman say about the Indian Cricket? What opinion do the Englishmen at home entertain towards it and what do they forstell of its future? There is no network of Indian Presidency or district cricket tournaments over the whole of India, and it is a pity that though ever since the game first took root in India, the English and Scottish Public Schools have been prominently identified with the Indian cricket and had done so much to increase its popularity, yet cricket has its centres scattered far and distant from each other.

Cricket was at first played by the Englishmen only and it was after a little lapse of time that the first native element that adopted this national game of England and heightened a strong desire for its propagation in India was Parsi. They have at more than one time dazzled the eyes of the Englishmen in India by the marvellous strong bowling that they have developed so splendidly. It was the monopoly of Parsis only, till it was introduced in the Public High Schools of India and from that time the Parsis began to foresee that new "willow-holders" might make remarkable progress therein. Bombay, Poona, Madras, Calcutta, Allahabad and Simla were the only great names in the annals of Indian cricket. The Aligarh College and the Patiala Raj shone in cricket recently and they overshone every other monopolized centres of cricket and in the long run, Aligarh became the champion centre of Indian cricket by defeating the Parsis and Patiala twice. Every one is aware that the Parsis after their first defeat by 3 wickets were ever thinking of wiping away this stigma that dashed to winds their former reputation and eventually brought the strongest team they could put in the field. Some of them were professional players like Mistry and Bapasola and three or four of them had played against Lord Hawke's team at Allahabad. But disastrous was the result. They could score only 80 and 36 runs in both innings. They collapsed suddenly to the terrible bowling of Ali Husan, who took 7 wickets for 21 runs in the 2nd innings. From that time Parsis have not contemplated of playing against the Aligars. The greatest victory that attended the Aligars was their triumphant achievement at Patiala last year. Patiala was strengthened in the winter by the presence of two English payers of first class county fame, e.g., Brockwell and Hearne and their defeat at our hands was a great humiliation to their renown in India. Unfortunately the Manaraja of Patiala is no more and with his death his Raj cricket too has died and the professionals have been disbanded. So Aligarh remains the greatest centre of cricket in India and as long as the authorities shall watch this institution on the lines adopted by their predecessors, we have reared the great edifice of fame round our humble efforts; we are sanguine to believe that cricket shall not die out so soon, as it is imagined by the opponents of this only game, which puts the rulers and the ruled on one and the same standing. The collector and the ordinary native clerk are equal in the field and there is no distinction between them. Amongst the native cricketers I count two prominent names only, e.g., the Parsis and the Aligar Mahomedans. The natives of Madras have made some progress in cricket and last year when I was there, I gathered from the local matches that the natives were stronger than Englishmen, but like Parsis and Aligars they have not brought themselves to the front by their great achievements in the cricket field. It is doubtful as yet whether they can equal Parsis or Aligars, because it is a noteworthy fact that those communities who are not on the same footing with the rulers, the pioneers of cricket in India, can not out face the latter until they shake off the old fashined prejudices in the field and at table. How can an Englishman or a native who does not condescend to wash his face by the water that has been polluted by the unclean hands of Christians. The Higher Education imparted to the Indians through the medium of the English language is condemned for the strange innovations that it has produced in Indian Society and while it has undermined the ancient superstition and the useless prejudices accumulated no doubt by the ignorance and want of New light, it has made Hindus most orthodox and conservative in the company of other religions at the table. They can not bear to sit at one table and partake of the repast, ordered for lunch or dinner whatever it may be. So it is not certain whether they can rival Mahomedans in the game and obtain the same laurels won by the Aligars. Parsis have spoiled their monopoly by making it a profession and as one great blame, imputed to the mother country of crieket by the champion colony is profession making and their consequent downfall against the Australians, so the Parsis have bowed to the Mahomedans in homage.

Many persons will be anxious to know about the permanence of this India-wide fame and how long shall the Aligars possess this privilege. As cricket history does not always repeat itself, we cannot compare it to a similar downfall or rising in the scale of cricket fame, but one thing everyone can say, and I say it with much emphasis. A Mahomedan youth possesses every capacity which he can develope fully to the astonishment of his neighbours but he is slow and steady. He requires occasional coaching and goading. This is true in every department and it holds good in physical strength too. If the strong love for the game of cricket be cultivated from the infancy of a boy and his natural style and powersare well utilized he can make wonderful progress in the near future. Whenever we hear that a Mahomedan High School has been established we look with much anxiety and keen interest to the introduction of cricket in its games and its predominance over other games. It should be borne in mind by the young as well as old that if you desire rising in English Society and a liking by one Englishmen, you should know now to play cricket. I have made a departure from my original subject and the reader shall excuse me, because when I reflect on the career of a young lad of ten taking to football, a game better explained in the following words. "Football is called a game for much the same reason as fighting cocks are called game cocks." I feel sympathetic regret for one useful member of our community if lost to that community in that useless pursuit. It is most inhuman and cruel act under any circumstances whatsoever, may it be justified or time and emergency make a demand, that a demagogue forces a promising lad to the career of a footballer which promises no rising in the scale of noble and gentleman like fame. Football is not a fit game for a noble Mahomedan lad. Cricket is a noble game and can be learnt by taking to it earlier than is usually done in India. This is our experience and the same opinion is also pronounced by all the authorities on cricket.

It gives me more than satisfaction to pen here that the small boys like cricket in spite of the compulsion they undergo to play football and till this force be strong and abundant to water the old stem of our cricket, we shall dare to defy one and all. There is another consideration that cannot be overlooked by the well-wishers of this Mahomedan College, whether he be an inmate within the precincts of the Boarding House or abroad, that the reputation of this college and its students in the eyes of an Englishman is one to cricket and cricket only and whenever it dies which may God forbid the name of Aligarh shall have no charm for an Englishman.

Now a question shall be asked. What is the strength of the Aligarh team? They have started for Simla yesterday where they play two days' match on 12th and 13th June. They also play against Kasauli, but the Simla match is important by many considerations. Simla boasts of many great bats and bowlers but what can we boast ourselves. It is absurd to boast beforehand but I can not refrain from giving next to my opinion about the strength of the team. With Shafgat and Ali Hasan our bowling is very terrible and strong and every one is sure to see Shafgat taking many best wickets at Simla, as his used to bowll gently and took wickets rapidly. Shafgat is half the strength of the bowling and he stands on the same level with Capt. Ali Hasan. Abid's bowling has improved much and the famous black Mughal expected to take important wickets, as he always does in big matches. We are stronger in batting than we were in the preceding year and it is presumptuous to write that a handsome big score is expected from our side. Abid and Said are in better form than they were last year and they are expected to contribute much to the score on their side. Said scored a century in the annual cricket tour at Allahabad and Moksin's fast scoring at Allahbad where he knocked up 77 runs in not less than 20 minutes, is a wonderful achievement. If he be fortunate to stay at the wickets for a long period, he is sure to knock up a big score. Nawab Ali is a left hand sure and steady bat and plays with an extraordinary grace and case that pleases every spectator. Jalil and Mahmud Highlander should do well at Simla. It is gratifying to remark here that we have been much strengthened by the arrival of Mr. Abdur Razzak, a good bat from Ajmere.

The Aligarh team has not played any match against Simla as yet and the result of this important match is impatiently awaited. The Aligarh team intends making a tour to Southern India which has not been explored as yet by the Aligarh leaders and the visit of our team would bring much substancial good to our Alwa Water. After coming down from Simla we shall open correspondence with Mr. Tyebji at Bombay, and Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin at Madras who have promised us monetary assistance and we hear that they have done excellent and useful work in this matter and we are highly thankful to them. It shall be a grand tour because if our finances permit us we shall play against Colombo team too. We shall tread on the land of Adam where he first alighted after incurring displeasure from the Almighty.

Every one who is interested in the welfare of cricket in the M. A. O. College shall read with much pleasure any movement in enhancing its popularity. So a Penny Reading Entertainment under the stage-directorship of Mr. Vines was to come off on on 18th May in aid of the cricket club, but to our great regret the trustees' meeting of condolence at the untimely and sudden death of Sir Arthur Strachey was convened and the work was stopped for that day. It was consequently postponed and came on 1st June and the first dramatic piece called "Alfred and the Cakes" had just commenced when a letter from Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk intimated the shocking news of the sudden death of Sirdar Nawab Mohamed Hayat Khan and we had to close the performance in recognition of the public loss. He has been a great leader of the Mohamedans and had a voice in the Supreme Government and his death is a great communal calamity. The pleasant life of the Boarding House was put under a great shadow of mourning and many of us had anticipated the final postponement of this entertainment, but thanks to the kind interest of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk who evinced great pleasure in this concert, and to the great trouble taken by Mr. Vines in preparing the plays and regular attendance at the rehearsals, the captain of the cricket eleven announced in the morning of 4th June that the postponed entertainment would come on that night. A nice temporary stage was raised in the Strachey Hall and Shafqut, Alnuddin, Zianddin and many others deserve thanks. The arrangement of the seats, too, had been splendid and there were laid down 300 chairs in such a way that any person sitting on any chair had a perfect and clear view of what was being done at the stage and he was within the reach of hearing the play. There were three performances on the programme, 'Alfred and the Cakes' was first put on the stage. Everyone who has read English history in his school days is acquainted with this story. Alfred after his defeat by the Danes concealed himself in a forest and accepted menial service in the bakery of Mr. Smith. Second was the Trial Scene from Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice and the last but not the least was the play of "William Tell, a Swiss robber.

Performance commenced exactly at 8·45 p.m. and there appeared on the stage Alfred, attired according to the habit of the period, in a cotton apron and loose shirt and he began depositing tea cakes, Sally Lunns, etc., in the oven. The ordinary work having been finished, he comes forward and muses himself on the profession he has adopted. Shafqut played this part admirably and as he is the best actor amongst us he is called Sir Irving by the admirers of such a genius. He suddenly stops and goes to the Chesire cheese "to get a drain" and in the meantime Gathrum (Mr. Moazzum Ali Khan) the leader of the Danes comes to this shop disguised as a peasant. He is astonished to see a shop without any attendant and he raps with his knuckles on the counter. He becomes furiously impatient and says nasty words' e. g. "A fancy Baker's and no better bred." He seems to be agitated and it is noteworthy that in this agitation he lifts a quarter loaf and tucks it up under his smock frock. During the time of this action Alfred enters briskly, wipes his lips and is glad in his heart that a customer has come. After usual greeting they come to a 'Combat with a stick' and Gathrum is struck down and is dragged to the cool-hole wherein he is shut up. When Mr. Smith comes he finds cakes burnt and he chides the king in disguise. Having heard the news of the defeat of Danes by Belly Smith he jumps up and betrays his kingship. They are thunderstruck and kneel down to pay homage to His Majesty. Hamid and Mohiyuddin performed their parts satisfactorily.

The Trial Scene from the Merchant of Venice was a great success in every respect, and this performance created a good impression on the minds of the audience who, in admiring the excellent acting of every dramatic personage in the scene did a great justice by keeping dead silence which was often oroken by cheers and applauses, which again relapsed to silence. It is needless to repeat the story as every one is familiar with this comedy of Sakespeare and the excellent way in which every actor performed his part reflects the great painstaking. Mr. Vines had to undertake to make them perform so magnificently. Zianddin as the Duke wore calm seriousness on his face and possessed befitting looks and tone. Shafgats acting of Shylock was appreciated from every chair in the amphitheatre. It gives me pleasure to add here that every one acted well, but I shall be lacking in doing justice if I do not praise Wasial Hasan and Hamid, who were Bassanio and Portia in every inch.

The last performance was that of William Tell, a famous Swiss story. Mirza Mohd Sadia was the cynesure in this play who was a model of William Tell in dress, features and daring defiance to the Austrian rule and, the last but not the least, the pleasant tone in which he delivered his emphatic remonstrance. He was crowned with wreaths of flowers by his admirers. A chorus "Bow-Bow," &c., was a humorus piece and made everyone laugh.

In the conclusion I congratulate Mr. Vines on getting up such a nice entertainment and as we are grateful to everyone who takes interest in the welfare of cricket, we are under a great obligation to Mr. Vines by his special kindness on this pleasant occasion. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk spoke highly of him and the excellent work he is doing so cheerfully to improve the tone of our school education.

The departure of the cricket team had produced a lull in the cricketers quarters, but the field captain is sparing no pains to make it pleasant and interesting in spite of the absence of elders from amongst us. The net practice of the second and third eleven is in full swing as the second eleven too is going up to Derahdun.

[* We give the above precisely as it reaches us that the writer's views on cricket and other matters may be the more easily understood.—Ed., *B. G.*]

NAGPUR NOTES.

Nagpur, writes our local correspondent, is as dull as ditch water owing to the upper ten, including the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, having gone to Pachmari, the only Elysium in the Central Provinces and that too far away from the Railway line. Everyone who can find rooms or rather has the means, has followed to that place.

Nagpur has been devoid of news and amusement though the Secretary of the B. N. Railway Institute has been trying his level best to keep the few all alive by weekly dances and night bands on the B. N. Railway Institute grounds. The topic of the day is the weather. It has been terribly hot, a kind of killing, wearing, grinding, shrivelling, and melting heat that never seems to stop, excepting for a couple of hours in the very early morning. No one who has not been in Nagpur can describe this state of things and yet there are many families who seem to endure the heat pretty well. During the past week dust storms with thunder and lightening have been threatening us almost every evening. The sky has been overcast. Clouds full of rain are hanging but some supernatural power seems to hold the rain off from us though a little drizzle now and then has improved the situation and we can now breathe with freedom. We feel very anxious and jealous when we read in your paper that you have already had in your plague-stricken city some rain. The cultivators around Nagpur have already prepared their land and will begin sowing operations on the fall of the first rains. It appears that the kunbies will extend the cotton cultivation over 75 per cent. No doubt it pays him to do so for he cannot make sure of the last rains for his other crops. Revd. Mr. Lermit, the present incumbent of All Saint's Church here, in an address at the business guild meeting said that he was greatly horrified to see the guild neglected. We hope Revd. Mr. Lermit will spare no pains to get the guild to the level of those in England. Mr. Lermit is doing dual duties here and as the military chaplain of Kamptee. There is a rumour and already steps have been taken to turn Chindwara district into a military cantonment. Chindwara is said to be a very nice and pleasant station. Many years ago it was a military sanitarium for the sick soldiers from Kamptee, but somehow or another it fell into the disfavour of the military surgeons and it was doomed as insalubrious. The barracks standing there show their past importance. The Roman Catholic congregation here had many festivals during the month of May. An Alfresco dance took place on Saturday last on the B. N. Railway grounds which proved a success in every respect. The only regret was that it could not be kept up till the early hours of the morning owing to the next day being the sabbath. Great credit is due to Mr. McFarlane the indefatigable Secretary of the B. N. R. Institute for his exertions in getting up the dance. All who attended spent a very pleasant, evening.

Captain Andrew Buchanan of N. V. Rifles has been appointed Major with effect from the 19th March last, vice Major W. A. Nedham resigned.

Last week Knar Lachman Rao Bhonsley went out on a shooting excursion towards Chindwara and bagged a big tigress and two cubs.

Major Thomas, Adjutant of the B. N. Railway Volunteer Corps, and Major Newbold of the 22nd Madras Infantry, Kamptee, have been knocking about in the Kawardha forests since last month and made a large bag consisting of about eight tigers and numerous other animals.

The preliminary census figures of the Jhang district afford a striking proof of the enormous development of the Chenab Colony. Roughly, the increased population in British territory in the Punjab is something over 1,500,000, and of this the Jhang district alone accounts for over 700,000. Such a record must be unprecedented in India.

THE SEAWORTHINESS OF A STEAMER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Captain R. Chandler of the s. s. Vauxhall charged William Watson the second officer and nine European seamen of the steamship with refusing to proceed to sea in that vessel. Mr. Noble, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the prosecution.

Captain John James Efford, Marine Surveyor, in his evidence stated that on Saturday morning last, he examined the steamer Vauxhall in the dock. On looking to the load line marks, he saw that the summer line was a little immersed. He was then told that the loading had been completed.

In cross-examination by the accused No. 9, the witness said that owing to the difference in the density of the water in the harbour and in the dock, it was possible for the steamer to lift up 3 or 4 inches.

Edward Bone, Chief Engineer of the s. s. Vauxhall, said that he was on board when the vessel left the Prince's dock. There were two donkey boilers, both full, when the vessel left her mooring. They contained about 30 tons of water. Besides the donkey boilers there was water in the engine room bilges. The one that was full contained about 20 tons of water. They were emptied when the vessel got out in the stream.

In cross-examination the witness said that both the donkey engine boilers had been full of water.

John Franks, mate on board the s. s. Vauxhall, deposed that he could not say whether the two donkey boilers of the steamer had been full when she left the Prince's dock for the stream. She was carrying 50 tons of water at the time of leaving the dock. When the water was pumped out the vessel would be an inch and a half lighter and she would rise to that extent, the witness took the density of the water in the dock on Friday morning. With the water in the dock the density could be '05 by the hydrometer, while in the stream the density would be nothing. From these calculations the effect would be that when the steamar got out into the stream, her load line would rise about two inches.

In cross-examination the witness said that he did not hear the master say on Saturday night, that the vessel was overloaded. He heard the dock master say to the captain that the ship was overloaded by two inches, but the witness did not know if the captain made any reply. Accused Watson was on the brige when the hydrometer was tested. The first bucket of water was taken from between the ship and the quay. The hydrometer showed ten. He could not say if the second bucket of water was drawn from the bottom of the dock. The witness agreed with Watson that the hydrometer read decimal 3, but the impression of the witness was that it had been 0.5.

In re-examination the witness said that the Captain had said that the load line was full, but he (witness) could not say that he added the vessel was overloaded. If she pumped out 52 tons of water in the stream, the vessel would not be overladen, and would have risen two inches and a quarter.

Charles Gauld, second engineer on board the Vauxnall, stated that when the vessel went out in the stream, the donkey boilers were pumped out.

Cross-examined, the witness said that the donkey boilers were not empty before the vessel left the dock. The sounding board, ballast tanks and bilges on board were all dry on Saturday morning last.

Mr. Southwell Piper, senior dockmaster at the Prince's and Victoria docks, said last Saturday he saw the s. s. Vauxhall in the Prince's dock. He had a conversation with the captain in connection with the draught of his vessel. About 7-30 p.m. in consequence of a letter received by him, he went and called the Master Mariner, and Mr. Arnott, second assistant dockmaster, to witness the testing of the density of the water in the dock. They then took the draught of the vessel, which was found to be 23 feet 7" aft forward 22 feet 7 inches, and they three agreed that it was the draught of the ship. On looking at the load line disc they found that the Indian summer line was nearly awash. Witness then went on board and asked the captain for his load line certificate, and pointed out that the vessel in his opinion was below the centre line of the disc. The captain did not agree with the witness, who asked him to go in the boat with three of them and see for himself. He then agreed that the Indian summer line was almost in line with the water. In witness' opinion the vessel was deeper than the instructions issued in the Government resolution, before the Court, allowed her to be.

In answer to Mr. Noble the witness admitted that the displacement of the vessel would be about one and half inch if she pumped 50 tons of water into the stream. According to the Captain she would rise out an inch and a half when she went out on Saturday night.

At this stage the case was adjourned for a survey of the vessel which will be held to-day.

A FRENCH JOURNALISTIC SQUABBLE.

THE PROPRIETORSHIP OF THE "FIGARO."

The "Gaulois" and the several other newspapers (telegraphs Reuter from Paris) publish descriptions of an extraordinary scene which they allege took place in the offices of the "Figaro" on the night of the 24th May, in consequence of a dispute between M. Perivier, the manager, and M. de Rodays, chief editor. According to the "Gaulois," M. Perivier entered the office of M. de Rodays at half-past one last night and informed him that as he (M. de Rodays) had resigned, he himself remained sole manager of the journal, and that he meant to be sole master. He therefore requested M. de Rodays to leave.

M. de Rodays, continues the "Gaulois," refused, and producing a revolver from his desk exclaimed, "If anyone lays a hand on me in my own office I shall fire."

"There is no need for threats," replied M. Perivier, "but the statutes of the company make me the master of the journal after your resignation, and I mean to do with the paper what I please. To begin, with, here is the article which is to appear at the head of to-day's issue."

The whole of the editorial staff, attracted by the noise, then appeared, M. Calmette at their head, and grouped themselves round M. de Rodays.

The latter sent for the Commissary of Police of the district, and called upon him to expel M. Perivier, but the Commissary refused, as he had no warrant.

M. Cassigneul (son-in-law of M. Marinoni, the printer of the "Figaro") sided with M. Perivier, and gave orders that no copy except that sent in by M. Perivier should be accepted or composed.

The editorial staff refused to follow M. Perivier who declared that, he considered them all, including M. Cornely, as having resigned, and he invoked the assistance of certain editors of the "Matin."

The entire editorial staff of the "Figaro" shut themselves in the editorial office.

The "Figaro" the next day did not print the customary headlines, "M. de Rodays," Editor-in-Chief, M. Perivier, Manager," but merely the words," M. Perivier, Managing Director," and the name of M. Calmette, chief sub-editor, remains; but the "Figaro" does not publish its usual article from the pen of M. Cornely.

The leader was signed by Henri des Houx, of the "Matin."

According to the account published in several papers the circumstances leading up to the dispute, M. Perivier made an arrangement with M. Marinoni, the printer of the journal, to prevent the printing of the "Figaro" so long as it was directed by M. de Rodays, his partner.

M. Perivier maintains that M. de

WRITERS AND READERS.

Publishing firms who make a specialty of novels have done big business during the spring season, now at an end, but only a few publishers have enjoyed much success with "heavy" books. In consequence, the autumn season promises to be barren. Inquiries in influential quarters elicited that the past season has been a disastrous one for those houses which seldom publish light literature.

Early in the autumn Messrs. Longman will publish a volume by Miss C. Fell Smith on Mary Rich, Countess of Warwick 1625-79, who was the youngest daughter of the first and great Earl of Cork, and sister of Robert Boyle, the philosopher. The book will contain reproductions of a number of portraits of the Boyles and Riches owned by their descendants, notably from the Earl of Cork's collection at Marston Biggott, Frome.

Miss Constance Bache has prepared some reminiscences of her brothers Edward and Walter Bache, and the little volume, to be entitled "Brother Musicians," will be published immediately by Messrs. Meshuen. The book contains sixteen illustrations, among them being some photographs of an unpublished letter of Liszt. Walter Bache will be remembered as the the great pianist who popularised Liszt's compositions in England.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish in a few days Mr. W. J. A. Stamer's "Twenty Thousand Miles of Road Travel in Central and Western Europe." This work was written in 1895, but by revision and a few additions it has been brought up to date. It is not merely a book of travels, for it refers largely to men and manners to foreigners and foreign things. Says Mr. Stamer in the preface: "Good and bad qualities being altogether relative, it is only by comparison that man's social and moral standard can be determined." The volume will contain many illustrations reproduced from photographs.

Giovanni Segantini, one of the great Alpine painters, died eighteen months ago in the Engadine. He was born at Arco, in South Tyrol, and, save for a few courses in drawing at the Milan Academy, he owed his artistic development entirely to his own efforts. His life as an artist was spent first among the "Brealpi" of Lombardy, where he painted the lives and labours of the peasants among whom he lived, and afterwards among the snowfields and glaciers of the Grisons. His pictures were kept in iron cases scattered about on the mountain side, for he went to work now at one, now at another, according to the effects. Mr. Fisher Unwin is about to publish in volume from seventy-six reproductions of Segantini's chief works, and the story of his life is to be told in the preface by Mr. L. Villari.

About the end of this month, Messrs. H. Sotheran will publish a history of West Somerset, dealing with the parishes of Lucombe, Selworthy, Stoke Pero, Porlock, Quibone, and Oare. This has been written by Mr. Charles E. H. Chadwyck Healy, K. C. His sources of information have been almost wholly, manuscript records belonging to the State and private owners. In the appendix will be found many documents hitherto unpublished, including a series of four rolls of the bailiff of the Manor of Porlock, of the time of Henry V. and VI.; the Porlock rental of Cecily Marchioness of Dorset, the foundation deed of the Harington Chantry, the names of all parishioners signing the Protestation of 1641, and the last perambulation of the forest of Exmoor.

The illustrations in this book have been specially selected. Among the photogravure portraits that of Frances Marchioness of Dorset has been engraved by permission of the King from the original, by Holbein, at Windsor Castle, and that of Mr. Secretary Blathwayt and his wife are from the originals by Kneller at Dyrham Park. There will also be a picture of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, some time Lord of the Manor of Porlock, from the portrait by Joannes Corvus in the National Portrait Gallery.

A series of short histories of the literatures of the world is being prepared for early publication by Mr. W. Heinemann. The collection is edited by Mr. Edmund Gosse, and the first volume to appear will be one by Dr. George Brandes, dealing with Scandinavian literature. Dr. Zoltan Beothy, of Budapest, is writing the volume on Hungarian literature; Prof. W. P. Trent, that on American; Dr. A. W. Ferrall, of Trinity College, Cambridge, that on Latin; and Dr. H. Oelsner, of Caius College, that on Provencal.

Dr. Brandes, by the way, has permitted a translation of his "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature" to be published by Mr. Heinemann. This work is divided into six volumes, which will follow one another in chronological order. That on "Emigrant literature" traces the development from classicism to naturalism initiated by Rousseau, and prepares the reader for the political and religious reaction from the ideas of the Revolution. "The Romantic School in Germany" follows the reaction from Rousseau and Goethe to a romanticism ending in mysticism and catholicism. In the third volume, "The Reaction in France," this is followed up to the rise and fall of the principle of unconditional authority in church and State, exemplified in the restoration and fall of monarchy, and in the characters of Lamennais, Chateaubriand, and Victor Hugo. Scott, Moore, Landor, Shelley, and Byron are principally referred to in the section relating to Naturalism in England, and the last two volumes deal with the romantic school of France and Young Germany.

The Cook's Decameron by Mrs. W. G. Waters, will be published shortly. This book is a plea for Italian cookery, and the philosophy of the culinary art is set forth in an introductory part divided into ten days; hence the title. In the preface, Mrs. Waters rightly says that the cookery in the hotels of great European cities, though based on French traditions, is not the genuine thing, but a bastard cosmopolitan growth. She generously, but humorously, tenders her acknowledgments to her husband for his courage in dining off many of the dishes mentioned in the book "He still lives and thrives," adds Mrs. Waters.

Madame Matilde Serao's novels are well known on the Continent. several of them have now been translated into English, and the first will appear under the title "The Land of Cockayne." This will be followed at short intervals by The Conquest of Rome, Sister Giovanna of the Cross, and Farewell Love. Madame Serao lives in Italy.

In the British Museum there is in manuscript, the breviary of Suffolk by Robert Ryece, 1618. This is about to be published by Mr. John Murray, the title given to the little book being "Suffolk in the XVIIth Century." The volume will contain numerous notes by Lord Francis Harvey, a Fellow of Hereford College, Oxford, and since 1892 a Civil Service Commissioner. He is a brother of the present Marquis of Bristol, and was born in 1846.

Mr. Edward Arnold will publish a manual of physiography, by Dr. Andrew J. Herbertson, assistant reader in geography at Oxford.—Mr. Elkin Mathews is preparing a new edition of Mr. Newbolt's The Island Race. His Admirals All will enter its nineteenth edition next week.—The Rev. H. R. Gamble, the rector of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, preached the last Golden lectures. These will be published by Mr. John Murray, and will be entitled Sunday and the Sabbath.—Messrs. Putnam will publish in the autumn Sonnets and Songs, by Mary M. Adams; Mr. Heinemann will publish Gabriele d'Annunzio's play Gioconda, translated by Mr. Arthur Symons.

The Tanganyika Problem, as it is called, owing to the existence of marine creatures in the lake, is the chief topic of a new book of African travel, To the Mountains of the Moon, by J. E. S. Moore, F.R.G.S. The volume is a record of the author's expedition in 1899-1900. Mr. Moore travelled from the Zambes to Tanganyika, and thence northward through the unknown countries between the lake and the mountains, returning to the coast by the Victoria and Uganda. Mr. Moore's opinion of the countries between the Zambesi and the Nile is less flattering than that of speculators who talk of colonizing and developing them. Mr. Moore reached the summit of the great volcano—upwards of eleven thousand feet high—in the region north of Lake Kivu. He describes the glaciers of the Mountains of the Moon. The book is profusely illustrated with photographs and sketches.

A new adventure in the tasteful printing and binding of favourite books, and at prices within almost everyone's reach, is about to be started by Mr. Grant Richards. The volumes are to form a series entitled "The World's Classics." The first three—Tennyson's Poems, 1830—1858; "The Essays of Elia," and "Jane Eyre"—will be issued next week, at a shilling or two shillings, according to the style of binding. The cover has been designed by Mr. Laurence Housman. Notes and introductions are to be dispensed with.

"The British Thoroughbred Horse: His History and Breeding, together with an Exposition of the Figure System," is the title of a work written by Mr. William Allison, and nearly ready for publication by Mr. Grant Richards. Among the features of the work are statistics from the racing results of all countries, tabulated, and "figured" pedigrees of all the Derby, Oaks, and St. Leger winners from the first up to the last. Mr. Allison is "The Sportsman's" "special Commissioner." The book is finely illustrated, and provided with an index.

The Waterfall Wag, the paper published by the British prisoners at Pretoria, may be obtained through the news trade, or through Messrs. Smith and Sons, or from the publisher, Mr. F. F. Bridgewater 20 St. Paul's Churchyard. The Wag a most curious and amusing relic of the war is issued at sixpence. The publisher desires it to be known that any profits which may accrue will directly benefit those who were concerned at Pretoria in the production of the paper."

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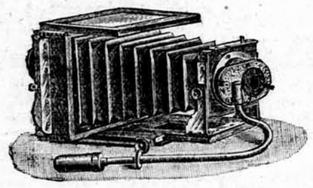
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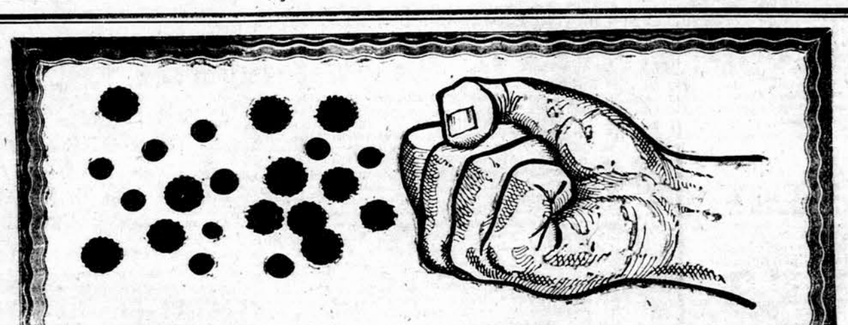
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A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. Fruit Julien cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
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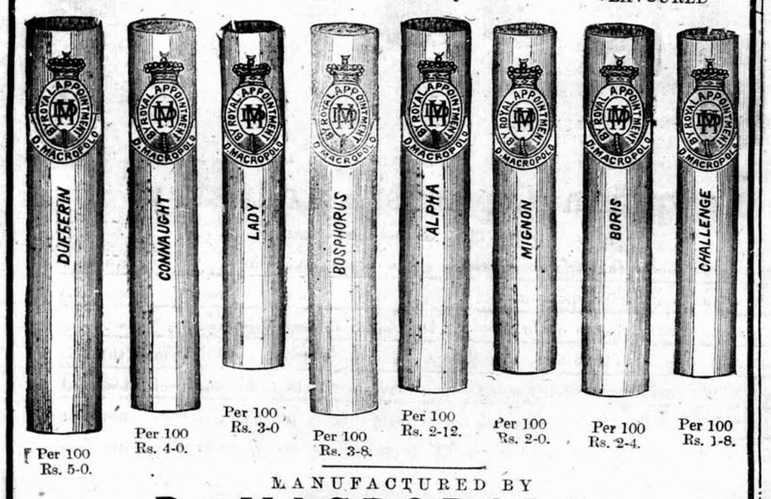

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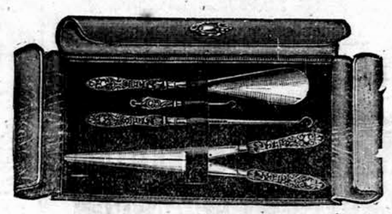
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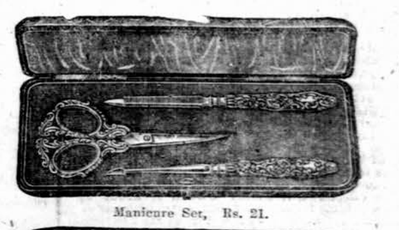
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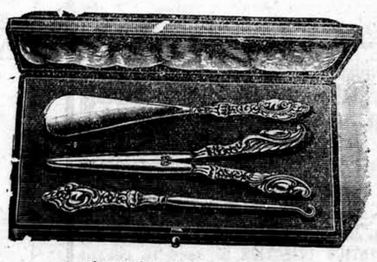
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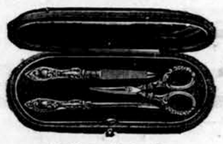
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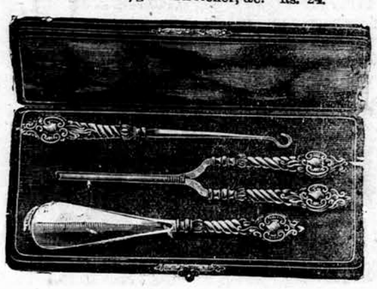
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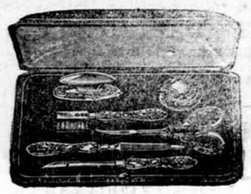
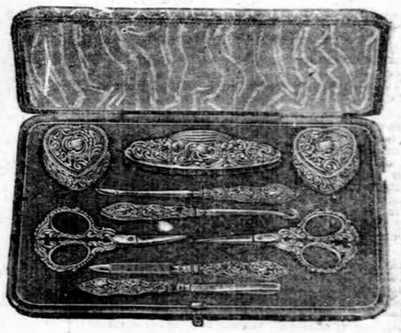

Manicure Set, Rs. 46.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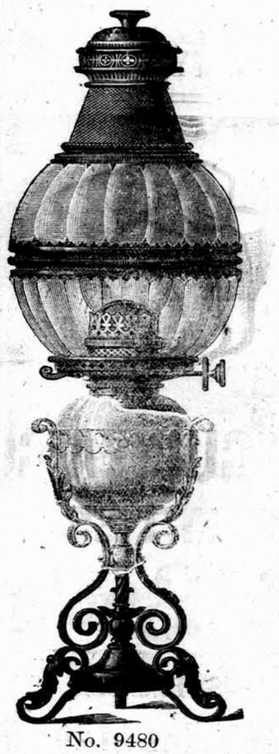

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